IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE COMMERCIAL
AND OFFICIAL CLASSES

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 56,186.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1914. PRICE: ONE ANNA

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST
CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS

BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	----	---
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	----	---
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	----	---
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	----	---
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	----	---
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	----	---
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	----	---
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
29th ,,	ARCADIA	7000	----	---
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	----	---
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	----	---
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10500
30th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	----	---

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.		RETURN.	
	"A" rate.	"B" rate	"A" rate.	"B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	394 or 495		891 or 742-8	
To LONDON	627 or 528		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

Marittima Italiana
(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons	Capts	To sail on 1914
Re d'Italia	6236	A Pinceti	10th Mar.
A Steamer	6000	X....	7th April.
....	6000	....	5th May.
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th ,,

RATES TO ITALY.

Inclusive of Wine, Beer and Electric Fans.

	1st Cl	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Single ticket	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 590. Special rates for missionaries

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Bombay about
Umvolosi....4,500..... March, 1914.

Fares Rs. 400 to Rs 420.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess. Fitted with Electric Lights and fans.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

JOB PRINTING—apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Hamjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Dwarka...1,695 Thurs. 12th Feb. 9 a.m. † C.M.
Lhasa.....2,184 Friday 13th Feb. 6 a. m. direct.
Lunga ....2,185 Mon. 16th Feb. 11 a.m. *P. D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvi
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 12th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Lindula," 3,358 tons, on Thursday, the 12th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 19th Feb.
†Purnea	3206	,, 5th Mar.
*Pundua	3305	,, 19th Mar.
†Pentakota	3418	,, 2nd April

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents.
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
11th February, 1914.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley.	25th Feb.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar.
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7th April.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st April.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Arcadian Inland Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(Near the Houses of Parliament.)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "SATISFIES" LONDON.

SHIPPING.

Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes

French Mail Steamers

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914
Caledonien	4140	Fabre	11th Feb
Armand Behic	685	Rosati	11th Mar.
Ville de la Ciotat	6373	Lafoat	8th April.
Sydney	4118	Levesque	6th May.
Caledonien	4140	Bougault	3rd June
Armand Behic	6385	Lafoat	1st July

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine.)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) ,,	891	743	405
To London (single) ,,	650	528	270
Do. (return) ,,	930	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to:—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road Bombay.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4 Crosby Square, London, E.C
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON
Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Calcutta	Cocoa	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mauritius	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Nuwara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Khartoum
Lucknow	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Japan, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD
Bombay. Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussurrie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half early at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tsinling
Liuyaang	Tientsin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purpose registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON S W

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jeejeebhoy Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATES OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

Payable in 15 days' notice 3½ per cent under Bank Rate
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.

31st January, 1912	Rs	8,00,000
30th April,	,, Rs	24,00,000
31st July,	,, Rs.	52,00,000
30th October,	,, Rs.	1,00,00,000

S. N. POOJARDANAWALA (CALB).
London. Manager.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... ,, ,, 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits ... ,, ,, 701,961,24

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate, E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Hankow.	Panama
Calcutta.	Hongkong	Peking.
Canton.	Kobe	San Francisco.
Cebu	London.	Shanghai
Colon.	Manila.	Singapore.
Empire.	Mexico City.	Yokohama.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries, on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 2,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... .£ 562,5000
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00 000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No 211.

CAPITAL (fully paid up).....£8,000,000
SURPLUS £1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, Paris,
LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c

L. COMBE,
Manager

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

PRISM BINOCULARS

transcend any of the old fashioned glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes telescope excel the monster glass that Lord Rosse built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. The primary object of any binocular combination is to obtain a clear image of objects and a magnification sufficient to enable details to be observed without effort. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the binoculars mentioned in the following list.

FIELD AND RACE GLASSES

The "Derby" quite a light and portable prism glass	...	Rs. 70
The "Marcks Special",	...	,, 90
The "Lynkop"	... ...	,, 105
The "Ultralux"	... ...	,, 120
The "Sollux"	.. ..	,, 138
do. 10 diameter	.. ..	,, 155
The "Terlux"	.. ...	,, 140

To those who prefer to cling to the simple old fashioned Glass, we offer a splendid Binocular for Rs. 45.

Above prices are subject to 10 per cent. for cash.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell), Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designe always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES

INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry Shambazar, Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY,"
ARRIVED on 9th February, 1914.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight, will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 3204 for one Share No. 13070 in the Bank of Bombay, originally issued in the name of James Jardine and last endorsed to the Undersigned ROOPCHAND KESHOWJI, has been LOST, STOLEN, or MISLAID. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the Share Certificate in any way.

ROOPCHAND KESHOWJI.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

RE-INVITATION OF TENDERS FOR THE WORK OF PRINTING DIVISION No. I.

FRESH sealed tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P. M., Bombay Time, on Thursday, the 19th day of February, 1914, for the work of printing Division No. 1 for a period of five years commencing from 1st March, 1914.

2. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) should be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office along with the Tender.

3. Printed forms of Tender and conditions of contract can be had free of charge and samples of forms can be seen at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner.

4. The attention of tenderers is particularly invited to the general directions printed with the form of tender.

5. The rates which the Municipality have been paying for Division No. I can be seen at the Municipal Commissioner's Office on application to the Superintendent of Printing and Stationery.

6. A list of the various kinds of paper to be used in the Printing work is given at page 5 of the Contract form, but tenderers have the option of using the kinds of paper mentioned in this list or others equal to them in quality. Tenderers are requested to submit along with the tender 6 sheets (duly stamped) of each of the kindsof paper which they will use.

7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 9th February, 1914.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive town it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and homelike suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obstrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE,
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£3 Indian Agents £7
Messrs. KING KING & Co., BOMBAY.
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred.
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per hundred.
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
* 6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2-4 per thousand.
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT
ONLY ONE PERFORMANCE
at 6 p.m.
MABEL AND MALFE
MISS GLADYS CUNNINGHAM
and
a Great Pathe Color Drama
HONESTY
There will be no 10 o'clock Performance as the Theatre is occupied by the BOMBAY A. D. C.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT, and 12th, 13th, and 14th February, 1914
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
produces the successful Musical Comedy,
THE QUAKER GIRL
Play by James T. Turner.
Music by Lionel Monckton.
CAST:
MESDAMES BINNING, CROFT, PHILBY, SANDFORD, SAXBY, STREET, AND WEBB, and Miss FLYNN,
MESSRS. CROFT, DODDS, DOUGLAS, MEADE, MEDLEY, WATTS, D. WILSON, AND F. WILSON.
LARGE CHORUS
AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA
Scenery specially painted for the production under the kind supervision of Mr. Cecil Buras of the School of Art, and Mr. Dinshaw A. Irani
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 P. M. SHARP.
Box Office at MESSRS. S. ROSE & CO.
NOTICE.—By special arrangement with the B. B. & C. I. Railway the last Down Local Train will leave Colaba at five minutes to one each night of the performance.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

EXHIBITORS are reminded that
1st Entries close 8 P.M., 13th February.
2nd Entries close 8 P.M., 16th February.
For prospectus and full particulars apply to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY.
Bombay Horse Show,
Body Guard Lines,
Chowpatty, Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FORT, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 755

HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO.
General Merchants
High Class Tailors, Outfitters and Shirt Makers
EVERY REQUISITE
for Travellers and Homeward Bound Passengers always in stock. A large assortment of ready-made clothes on hand.
New Consignments Every Mail
FIXED RATES
OPPOSITE
CRAWFORD MARKET

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East
A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.
LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON
COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26 Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AMUSEMENTS

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD Tel. No. 1271
TO-NIGHT!
THREE FASCINATING DRAMAS
1. THE BURNING MOTOR CAR..(Exciting)
2. WATER LILIES .. .. (Pathetic)
3. WAR'S HAVOC .. .. (Stirring)
A NEW WEEKLY FEATURE IS
"GAUMONT'S GRAPHIC"
CONTAINING ALL THE LATEST NEWS IN PICTURES.
THIS WEEK.—Lloyd George at Marseilles, Carmen Sylva's Birthday, Sinking of Submarine "A 7," &c., &c.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY
7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.
LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—
Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.
KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in	cases.
White Rose	150o	,,	,,
Chester	125o	,,	,,
Devoe's	125o	,,	,,
Monkey	125o	,,	,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yello

MALARIA FEVER CURED.
THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS
Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.
FIRE TRANSIT.
MARINE.
ACCIDENT & SICKNESS.
LIFE.
PLATE GLASS BURGLARY.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
CYCLES MOTOR-CYCLES.
MOTOR CARS.
FOR PROSPECTUSES & RATES
APPLY TO:—
E. F. HALLIWELL,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.
OFFICE 3, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
Phone 2352. Telegraphic Address "BALLIO" Bombay

CLARKES B 41 PILLS
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

CANVAS
David Corsar & Son
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SON
BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARCKS & Co., LTD., JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

CLERK REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY. Good salary and prospects to intelligent man. Box 9105, care of this Paper.

PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9 1-2 inch by 4 1-2 inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9 1-2 inch by 4 1-4 inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 15-16 inch by 3 1-2 inch Rupees 2-4 per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TO BE LET, GROUND FLOOR, of house, suitable for Godown, on the Frere Road, Fort, near the General Post Office, facing the New Alexandra Docks. Box No. 1003, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET—A big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MATRON, for the Girls' School, the Indo-British Institution, Bombay. Salary, Rs. 30 p.m., all found. Apply to the PRESIDENT of the Ladies' Committee, the Indo-British Institution, Bombay.

LONDON'S LEADING FASHION JOURNAL
Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dress-making advise, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published
HOW YOU CAN OBTAIN FASHIONS FOR ALL
"FASHIONS FOR ALL" is on sale every month at every bookseller's and railway bookstall. If you would care to become a regular subscriber and thus make certain of always securing your copy, send a money order to the value of 3/- to the Subscription Department,
FASHIONS FOR ALL,
233, Regent St., London, ENGLAND,
and "FASHIONS FOR ALL" will be sent post free to you for six months.
FASHIONS FOR ALL
PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BRASSO.
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals
Obtainable from all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
HULL, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS.

WE can offer BALANCE of STOCK at very low prices to clear 25-30 H. P. 4 Cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE CO.,
35, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE, by European Firm, willing and energetic youths to work as SALESMAN and COLLECTORS, on salary and Commission. Cash security required. Apply box No. 1985, care of this Paper.

WANTED TYPIST.—Must be used to Remington or Royal. Apply Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Coy., Ltd., Bank Street, Bombay.

A REALLY GOOD MUCCADAM REQUIRED, able to organise and control large staff of boys. Apply at once to Box No. 9106 care of "Bombay Gazette."

YOUNG SCOTCHMAN REQUIRES a berth in mercantile firm. Nearly 5 years Indian experience. Knows India from North to South, East and West. Highest credentials. Reply to Box 9500, MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

A SMART ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER WANTED for well-known paper. Liberal terms to suitable man. None but those with an influential connection and able to guarantee results need apply to Box 9102, care of this Paper.

LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST WANTED. Must be quick at both and familiar with office routine. Reply to Box 9101, care of this Paper.

FIRST CLASS COOK WANTED ADVERTISER will pay reasonable wages to a good man. Box 9103, care of "Bombay Gazette."

YOUNG LADY ASSISTANT REQUIRED, for large drapery establishment. Box No. 9104, care of "Bombay Gazette."

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ALPINE SPORTS CLUB.
Presidents:
The Head Master of Eton.
Vice-Presidents:
Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G.
The Earl of Lytton.
The Headmaster of Harrow.
E. F. Benson.
Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.
The Year Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each letter, will be sent on application, to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. R. C. Pery, Honorary Secretary, 3, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS, PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission
General Agency Business carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A 1, A.B.C. International, Private &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 Fenchurch Street, London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
Advisory Committee in London.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		" Hongkew
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

TO BE LET.

SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, as well as large and small ROOMS for Offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Suitable for Barristers and Doctors, with Electric lights and fans, at 56, Esplanade Road, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court. Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor.

TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumballa Hill, sea view, open on all sides, up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING.
AND
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, ETC.,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE.....NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR
INDIA.....GRAHAM'S BLDGS.
BRANCH MANAGERS, BOMBAY
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent.
Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.
£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.
In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.
AGENTS WANTED.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN
A Lecture delivered by
Lt.-Col. COLLIE, I.M.S.
Price Annas two; Postage half Anna.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NEW TEAS
NEW TEAS.
TRY THE MAY BLOSSOM
THE MAY BLOSSOM TEAS are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.
BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Retail Suppliers:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus, & Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

G INTELLIGENCE.

S AND DEPARTURES.

Ardeossa, 2,774 tons, Capt. D.
erday for Bunbury, with a general

er, 2,337 tons, Capt. W. Olsen,
for Calcutta, with ballast.

3,241 tons, Capt. D. Jones, arriv-
esterday from Port Said (January
st.

House, 2,544 tons, Capt. R. Smith,
for Hamburg with a general cargo.

outh, 2,606 tons, Capt. J. Hill.
day for Karachi, with the same

(B. I.), 3,423 tons, Capt. A. E,
ed in harbour yesterday from Ran-
y 31), with a general cargo.

(B. I.) 1,969 tons, Capt. H. W.
ved in harbour yesterday from
ry 27) via Karachi, with a general
and 49 deck passengers.

Bombay (City Line), 3,354 tons,
arrived in harbour yesterday from
uary 15), with a general cargo.

(Arab Steamers), 1,817 tons, Capt.
sailed yesterday for Jeddah, via
a general cargo and 56 deck pas-

ex (Austrian Lloyd's), 2,385 tons,
Chersich, sailed yesterday for
general cargo and 9 deck passen-

uria (B.I.), 3,436 tons, Capt. W. R.
ved in harbour yesterday from
ary 29) with a cargo of coal.

Maru, (Japan Line) 3,274 tons,
mi arrived in harbour yesterday
nuary 12), with a general cargo
passengers.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure .....Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Pelorus .....Comdr Hill .....R N
H M S Odin.....Comdr W Miller...R N Sloop
H M S Sphinx...Comdr Todd .....R N
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton...Troopship
Rewa .....Capt Kerr.....Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 10.

Angus .....2320 Lugell .....A Yull & Co
Alfeld .....2479 Fisher .....Arab Strs
Arcadia .....3513 Barcham .....P & O Co
Ariel .....2209 Hyde ...C Muncherji & Sons
Ariadne Irene ...2644 Tindall ...D Nanjee & Co
Bahrein.....1402 Grant .....Arab Strs Ltd
Belle of England.....2468 Kelvay.....
Cairngowan.....2569 Band ..5-2...W & A G & Co
Egypt .....4207 Summers.....P & O Co
Firoze .....2029 Primrose .....T M & Co
Ghazi .....3637 Freedon .....W & A G & Co
Hosineo.....904 Fanning.....T M & Co
Himalaya .....3709 Evans .....P & O Co
Hotby.....2262 Anderson .....J M & Co
Khosrou .....2410 Hannah ...Jed...T M & Co
Kasara .....304 King .....M M & Co
Lindula .....2183 Handcock .....M M & Co
Ningara (Yacht).703 Gabrielsen .....J Leiter
Orissa .....3525 Redfern .....M M & Co
Picton .....1929 Bamber .....M M & Co
Patiala .....1872 Cottrell .....T M & Co
Rahmani .....2097 Bega .....Bombay Co
Sidra .....1999 Creagh .....I B Pot Ld
Shwebgon.....2553 Pavisich .....A L S N & Co
Semiramis .....3637 Freedon .....W & A G & Co
Shoenfels .....3000 Kaso .....A M Jivraj & Co
Taiyabi .....3426 Oliver .....M M & Co
Ula .....2214 Bowles .....D Nanji & Co
Ventnor.....2214 Bowles .....D Nanji & Co
Vestalis.....3511 Pattie .....W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Bon of Kelly	2375	Tindle	...	...	J F & Co
B Toro	1650	Hicks	...Hull	1-2	J F & Co
D&E Liberia	2304	Schroder	...Antwerp	15-2	T S & Co
F Clapera	3354	Ferguson	...Antwerp	15-2	M M & Co
K Java Maru	2374	Fuchigimi	...Kobe	16-2	N Y Kaisha
M Manchester Civilian	2927	Spencer	...	21-2	T M & Co
N Trader	2327	Williams	...A M Jeewanjee & Co		
O Lawoe	1817	Coates	10-2		D M Khandwani
P Algerian	2404	Wilson	...Liverpool	12-2	K Nixon & Co
Q Ada	2433	Mason	...Dunkirk	14-2	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Southville	2265	Hedquist	...	...	Port Said .. W & A G Co
3 Badminton	2438	Jones	...Hull	...	4-2 .. W & A G & Co
4 Aricsto	4313	Booth	...Hull	21-2	J F & Co
5 Brannton	2836	Sherbon	...Hull	...	12-2 .. T M & Co
6 Falls of Orchy	3139	Murchio	...Hull	...	13-2 .. K N & Co
7 Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summers	...Antwerp	18-2	J F & Co
9 India	4193	Talbot	...Shanghai	...	11-2 .. P & O Co
10 & 11 Yelb	2353	Huber	...Karachi	...	12-2 .. W & A G & Co
12 & 13 Chilcheia	3433	Dowell	...	...	London .. P & O Co
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon	...Busreh	...	M M & Co
15 Bregenz	2134	Chersich	...Trieste	10-2	A L S N Co
16 Hopemount	2105	Gibson	...Aberdeen	...	16-2 T M & Co

H W P D

Bahadari	329	Howen	Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mohomed Bhavnagar	Bo S N Co
Mahendi	540	Ahmed ...Mangalore	12-2 Bo S N Co
Nowasali	930	Fakeera ...Karachi	Bo S N Co

M W D D

Scalda	3433	Johnson	M M & Co

Off Side N

Abydos	1939	Davis	Mauritius	31-1 Bo & A S N Co

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Ariosto, for Hull.
" Semiramis, for Trieste, &c.
" Putiala, for Port Said.
" Cairgowan, for Liverpool, &c.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's. steamer Mooltan, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of February 8.

THE ELYSIA.

The Anchor Line agents have now received a wireless message from the s. s. Elysia advising that she is due here about daylight to-day and passengers will be landed at No. 2 shed, Victoria Dock, about 10 a. m.

MANY A HAIR-RAISING STORY is told by those who have tried ZARINA CANTHARIDINE TONIC. The only preparation that contains the active principle of Cantharis Vesicatoria. Some, who had tested its marvellous effect in preventing hairs falling off and promoting growth, have been heard to say "Oh, that stuff would make hairs grow on a billiard ball." Removes scurf and makes hair soft, silky and glossy.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay, Phone No. 706.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

H. E. Lord Willingdon attends the Masonic Hall.
Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Races, Mahalaxmi, First Day, First Race starts at 3-15 p. m.
Bombay Diocesan Church Society, Annual Meeting, Cathedral Girls' School.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company : "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Salle Francaise : Lecture by Professor Louis Peltier on "The Age of the Cinema," Part III., 6-30 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Dr. J. J. Modi's Lecture on Tibetan Customs, 6 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bombay Hunt, Rifle Butts.
H. M. Customs Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company : "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p. m.
Classical Association Meeting at 6-30 p.m. in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society. Paper by Prof. R. S. Conway on "The place of Dido in history."
Garden Party to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon by the President of the Bombay Corporation, Victoria Gardens.

FRIDAY, February 13.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre.
Bombay Corporation : Standing Committee, 5 p.m.
Indo-British Institute, Prize-giving by Lady Willingdon, 4-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 14.

Bombay Races, Mahalaxmi.
B. V. A. Inspection by General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Last day for entries for Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament.
Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon drive in state to the Races.

SUNDAY, February 15.

Bombay Hunt, Parla.
B. V. A. Camp closes, Colaba. Inspection by Inspector R. G. A. in India and G. O. C., Poona Division.
SATURDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY—Draw for Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament at Bombay Gymkhana at 7-15 p. m.
25th February to 7th March—Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament on the Queen's Road Courts of the Bombay Gymkhana at 5-15 p. m. each day omitting Sunday, March 1, 1914.

DAILY,

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The total contributions to the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital now amount to Rs 23,76,807.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.—Contributions to the amount of Rs. 236 have been received towards the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, bringing the fund up to Rs. 80,782-4-1.

BAND PROGRAMMES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. R. M. Thomason, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March of the Giants	... ...	Finck
Overture	Le Duc D'Olone	Auber
Valse	Miramar	Sontini
Selection	The Belle of Brittany	Talbot
Characteristique	The Butterfly	Bendix
Suite Espagnol	...	Desorms
Turkish Intermezzo	On the Bosphorus	Lincke

ESPLANADE.

By permission of Colonel W. R. Marshall and officers, the Band of the Sherwood Foresters, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, bandmaster, will play the following programme, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day :—

Overture	The Sicilian Vespers	Verdi
Two Light Pieces (a)	Dance Lubby	Lulu
(b)	Marche Folie Bergere	Fletcher
Marche Symphonic	... ...	Mancini
Morceau	Chanson des Cloches	Ward
Selection	Tom Jones	German
Valse	L'Amour Defendu	Praag
Selection	Pelissiana	Pelissier
Serenade	Lola	Friedemann

MAHALUXMI RACES.

By permission of Lieut. Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m. to-day.

Fanfare to	Nibelungen	Wagner
Overture	Morning, Noon and Night in Vienna	Suppe
(a) Romance	Simple Aveu	Thome
(b) Serenade	Andalouse	Eilenberg
Selection of Tosti's Popular Songs		Pougher
Valse	Andalusische Liebestraume	Friedemann
Petite Suite	An Evening in Toledo	Schmeling
Selection	The Girl from Utah	Rubens

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Mail and Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		
do. do. for Calcutta ...		*
do. do. for Madras ...		

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Friday only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st December, 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	21-0
Gujarat Mail ...	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express and Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd	6-55	21-45

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AFFILIATION.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University will be held on Thursday, February 26 when the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad will move, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the Government College of Commerce, Bombay, be affiliated in the Faculty of Arts provisionally for the year 1914 for the purposes of the Intermediate Examination in Commerce with retrospective effect from the 22nd October, 1913, on the condition that the number of students during the year is limited to 125

Dr. Harold H. Mann will move as recommended by the Syndicate, that the Senate approves of the recommendation to appoint the following gentlemen as University lecturers:—

HISTORY.

Professor G. Anderson, M. A., English Constitutional History.
Professor O. V. Muller, M. A., Politics.
The Reverend A. Vaeth, S. J., Modern European History.

PHILOSOPHY.

Professor G. C. Bhate, M. A., Kant, Hegel and Spencer.
Professor R. Marrs, M. A., a portion of Ancient Philosophy.
Professor A. R. Wadia, M.A., Psychology.

ECONOMICS.

The Reverend C. Flink, S. J., Exchange and Public Finance.
Professor J. C. Coyaji, B.A., LL.B., (or failing Professor Coyaji), Professor P. A. Wadia, M.A., Production, Consumption, Value, Distribution.
Mr. M. R. Subhedar, B.Sc., (London). Indian Economics.

SANSKRIT.

Professor V. S. Ghate, M. A. (Honorary), Rigveda.
Professor H. M. Bhadkamkar, B. A. (Honorary), Nirukta.
Professor A. B. Daruva, M. A. LL.B., Vedanta, Brahma Sutras with Sankaracharya's Commentary.
Mr. Irach Jehangir Sorabji, B. A. (Cantab.), Ph. D. (Wurzburg.), Comparative Philology.

PERSIAN.

Professor Shaikh A. K. Sarfraz, M. A., History of Persian Literature.
Professor Mahammad Abbas, M. A., Sufism.
Professor M. Ahmed, M. A., Prose texts prescribed for the M. A. course of 1915.

Dr. Mann will also propose as recommended by the Syndicate (1) that no University prizes, Scholarships, or Medals be awarded on the results of the Supplementary examination for the degree of B A. to be held in June 1914; (2) that when a candidate does not appear for any University examination on the earliest possible date after passing the next preceding examination as required in the University regulations he be considered ineligible for any University Scholarship, Medal or Prize to be awarded on the result of that examination.

THE BULEWHAR FIRE.

QUESTIONS BEFORE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani has given notice that he will move the following motion at the next meeting of the Municipal Corporation :—

That the Commissioner be requested to report (1) as to the cause or causes to which the outbreak of the recent disastrous fire opposite the Buleshwar Fire Brigade Station was attributable, (2) whether it is not a fact, that the supply of water was secured rather late, and that the pressure was insufficient, and if so, what were the reasons thereof and what steps he proposes to take to prevent the repitition of such insances. (3) whether as stated in the police report it is a fact that the fire in question originated in a shop of sweetmeat maker situated on the ground floor of the premises, and if so, why such shops have not been placed under the control and supervision of the License Department, under Section 394 (2) (d) (ii) of the Municipal Act, as almost all of them are dangerous to life, health and property, (4) and finally in view of the fact that the lamentable and terrible mortality in this particular instance has been chiefly due to the burning down and distruction of the only wooden staircase provided in the house, what measures in his opinion should be adopted as a safeguard against the repitition of such catastrophies in future and that he should after such investigations and inquiries, as he may deem fit, bring up definite proposals in the matter.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

BOMBAY LIGHT-HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Proctor, A.D.C., Commanding, dated February 11.

Orderly N.-C. Officer for the week, Sergt. A. E. Baird.

Parade for Wednesday. Instruction in Street Fighting and Escort of convoy in streets. Rendezvous at Charni Road Station at 7-30 a.m. Sergt.-Major and three troopers will form a flagged enemy. Dress—Drill order, Khaki.

Friday, the 13th inst.—Parade, Jackal Club Flats, at 7 a.m. Dress—Drill order—Dismounted action.

It is notified for information that the annual camp of instruction opens at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon, the 7th March, and closes with the Divisional Officer Commanding Inspection, on Monday morning, the 23rd March, 1914.

THE RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding, dated February 11.

The following correction to the Rifle meeting programme is published for information.

The Marksman's Challenge Cup Match XII will be fired at 9-30 a.m. on Sunday, the 22nd Feb. and the All-Comers' Match XIX will be fired at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday, the 1st March 1914, instead of as previously stated.

The annual Rifle meeting will commence at Ghat Koppar on Sunday next, February 15. Names of intending competitors to reach Adjutant's Office by Friday night, February 13. A programme can be obtained on application at Headquarters.

The Hill Memorial Competition and Bayley Company Challenge Shield to be fired simultaneously) on Sunday, February 15, commencing at 7-30 a.m.

The Range is allotted to "F" Company on Monday, February 16, for class firing. Members coming out are requested to notify the Adjutant at Headquarters so that their own rifles may be taken out.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The theft of two rifles is reported from the house of Babu Kali Prasanna Nag, local Honorary Magistrate and zamindar of Baradi, Naraingang subdivision, Eastern Bengal.

The forests of Jammu and Kashmir appear to be in a flourishing condition, to judge by the administration report for the year 1912-13, or Sambat 1969, as the year is styled in the report. The revenue for the year was the highest ever recorded excepting that of 1908-09, when the returns were swollen by outstandings from the previous year.

A centre of the St. John Ambulance Association has just been formed in the 75th Carnatic Infantry. The Officer Commanding the Regiment is President; the Second in Command is Chairman, whilst the Quarter-Master is the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

An Ipoh telegram, dated January 28, says:—Mr. James Macintosh, a European engineer at the Tronoh Mines, was killed near Pusing, when motoring from Ipoh to Tronoh early this morning. He was thrown out of the car and died almost instantly, his neck being broken.

The Annual Convocation of the Senate of the Calcutta University for conferring Degrees will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, as Rector of the University, will preside on the occasion.

A Commercial traveller visited Ceylon some time in 1912 with some goods and sold them locally. He made a false declaration at the time and the Customs Preventive staff were on the look-out for the man who had managed to leave at the time without trouble. He, however, returned a few days ago and was taken before the Principal Collector who, after inquiry, fined him £50.

The meteorological observatory at Alipore has once more justified its existence, and its daring prophesy of a few days ago, uttered under most depressing climatic conditions, that temperature would shortly return to the normal, has been more than verified, said the *Statesman* recently. Temperature in Calcutta varied from a maximum of 86·4 on Wednesday to a minimum of 61 degrees on Friday, but even this variation was not so great as that of the humidity, which fell from 87 to 57 in the same time.

In connection with the theft of a mail bag containing about Rs. 1,200 in G. C notes of Rs. 100 each, the Calcutta Police have arrested Kon oo Lall Dutt, a *poddar* of Sonaputty, to whom two of the missing notes were traced. On being placed before the Commissioner of Police he said he received them in the usual course of business and that he received one of the notes from a man who could not be found, but could not account for the other. He was released on bail for Rs. 500 pending further inquiry.

Speaking at the opening of the Khulna exhibition last week, Mr. J. Vas, I.C.S., suggested the employment by Government of a staff of experts to organise and control such functions. He observed that experts are available for almost every department of administration, but public exhibitions, which have now become an institution in the country, are left entirely to amateur effort. Those who volunteer their services may not grudge the time and trouble they give to the work, but they have to contend with many difficulties from which the assistance of an experienced organiser would relieve them.

A notice in the *Gazette of India* invites applications for the following Research studentships to be awarded by the University:—(a) Sir Taraknath Palit Endowment.—Two Research studentships in Physics of Rs. 100 a month each; two Research studentships in Chemistry of Rs. 100 a month each. (b) Dr. Rashbehary Ghose Endowment—Two Research studentships in Applied Mathematics of Rs. 75 a month each; two Research studentships in Physics of Rs. 75 a month each; two Research studentships in Chemistry of Rs. 75 a month each; and two Research studentships in Botany of Rs. 75 a month each. Candidates must be holders of the M A. or M. Sc. Degree in the respective subject which they apply for studentships. Each studentship is tenable for one year, but is renewable provided the work done is found satisfactory. Applications for the above studentships must reach on or before February 20, 1914.

Apparently in Bihar and Orissa it is considered necessary to lay down extremely minute directions as to the procedure to be adopted by the Collector of a district in negotiating the appointment of a Government pleader, whether permanent or temporary, observes a Calcutta paper. The local Government have issued several new rules on the subject, one of which reads : "All consultation and correspondence regarding the appointment, supervision, or removal of Government pleaders shall be confidential." Surely, no Collector in his senses would publish such correspondence. A second rule runs : "When a qualified pleader is consulted regarding his willingness to be nominated as Government pleader, he should be informed that the Collector's recommendation is subject to the approval of the Commissioner and that the appointment rests with the Legal Remembrancer." On the face of it, this direction also suggests excessive caution, but it is probable that a certain measure of painful experience lies behind it.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

ANOTHER DISTURBANCE IN THE NORTH-WEST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb. 10.

Except for a little light rain in Assam the weather has been dry everywhere. Another disturbance is approaching North-West India. The temperature is again high in North-West and Central India.

Forecast:—Light rain in Baluchistan and North-East India.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the submontane districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the east Punjab. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has fallen slightly but is still generally in excess during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in defect at Bhuj, Deesa and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temparature is in excess at some stations

General Remarks.—Rain has been reported from Jask. Conditions are probably unsettled in the Persian area. Skies have become lightly to moderately clouded over the greater part of north-west India and the United Provinces but no rainfall of importance appears to be yet likely in these areas.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date
Jask ...	70·1	55·4	0·15	1·33
Muskat ...	75·1	63·1	...	0·63
Delhi ...	74·8	51·0	...	0·60
Karachi ...	77·7	59·0	...	0·87
Bhuj ...	78·1	49·2	...	0·03
Dwarka ...	79·8	58·1	...	0·00
Verawal ...	83·5	61·9	...	0·00
Rajkot ...	82·2	51·6	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para...	82·2	49·8	...	0·00
Surat ...	90·3	56·5	...	0·00
Ahmedabad ...	84·5	56·6	...	0·00
Deesa ...	78·8	48·4	...	0·01
BOMBAY ...	84·6	68·5	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	85·7	67·1	...	...
Mormugao ...	85·5	71·9	...	...
Karwar ...	84·9	70·0	...	...
Malegaon ...	90·8	53·2	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	90·1	55·2	...	0·16
Poona ...	91·0	56·7	...	...
Sholapur ...	94·3	66·3	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	92·0	65·2	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	87·3	57·5	...	0·82
Madras ...	88·1	67·7	...	28·73
Bangalore ...	88·0	60·2	...	0·34

BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), on the 10th February, 1914, was 30·181, inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by 010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

THE TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	February.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed	11	m 11	47	28	0
Thurs ...	12	m 0	24	30	4
		0	32 a	28	7
Fri	13	m 0	58	30	4
		1	17 a	28	9
Satur ...	14	m 1	32	29	11
		2	3 a	28	5

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	February.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed	11	m 5	49	17	3
		5	41 a	14	8
Thurs ...	12	m 6	24	16	4
		6	22 a	14	10
Fri	13	m 7	1	15	7
		7	3 a	15	7
Satur ...	14	m 7	40	15	4
		7	44 a	16	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Feb.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
11 (Wednesday)	do 7h. 10m.	do 6h. 37m.
12 (Thursday)	do 7h. 9m.	do 6h. 37m.
13 (Friday)	do 7h. 9m.	do 6h. 37m.
14 (Saturday)	do 7h. 9m.	do 6h. 39m.

Phases of the Moon.—Full Moon, Feb. 10th. 11h. 4-7m p.m.; Perigee, 13th 7-0h. p.m.; Last Quarter, 17th 2h. 53-0m. p.m.; New Moon, 25th 5h. 13-1m a.m.; Apogee, 23th, 2-7h. p.m.; First Quarter, March 5th, 10h, 33-0m. a.m.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

ANOTHER MONNA LISA.

Another "Monna Lisa," which, however, differs in some respects from the Leonardo in the Louvre, has been discovered in the possession of a Mr. Eyre, of Isleworth. Certain critics hold that it is a true and second version by the master's hand, the significant feature being that it shows the columns on either side as mentioned by Vasari, the art historian, and shown in a drawing by Raphael.

MUTINY ON A LINER.

The Bibby liner Devonian put into Holyhead in mail week, a portion of her crew having refused duty. The steamer left Liverpool on the Thursday evening, and during the voyage down channel, it is stated, the union men refused to work the ship unless the non-unionists were discharged. The police boarded the Devonian.

ACTRESS'S BANKRUPTCY.

The theft from her flat of jewellery worth £1,000 was mentioned in the London Bankruptcy Court at the examination of Miss Vashti Earl Turner, who was known in musical comedy as Vashti Earle. She had been without occupation for some time, but had received a voluntary allowance of £800 a year. Her failure was attributed to extravagance. The Official Receiver suggested she had some valuable Pekinese dogs, but the debtor smilingly replied they were old and ill. The liabilities were £1,049, and the assets £145. It was stated that a composition had been accepted.

DOCK FOR GIANT LINERS.

The reconstruction of the harbour at Cuxhaven for the better accommodation of 50,000 to 55,000-ton ships of the Imperator and Vaterland class is now a proaching completion. When really, the new harbour will cover an area of 105 acres. A sum of €600,000 has been spent on making the improvements The entrance of the harbour will be 943 feet wide. The landing dock, 1,300 feet long on the western side of the harbour, it is claimed, will be the biggest in the world. The Imperator will use the new dock on the occasion of its first west bound passage in March. The giant new harbour has been given the name America, and the 2,275-foot long quay where Hamburg-American liners will lay up between trips has been named Imperator Quay. The entire equipment will be available for use by midsummer, 1914.

THE DUKE OF GRAFTON.

The aged Duke of Grafton, whose critical illness of the past few days, wrote a Home paper in mail week, had caused considerable anxiety, was reported to have so improved that no further bulletins are to be issued. The duke, who is in his ninety-second year, is a remarkable instance of extravagant vitality. So far back as 1854, seventeen years after he joined the Army, he was desperately wounded at the battle of Inkerman. A bullet entered his jaw and passed out at the back of his neck, missing the spine by a fraction of an inch. Two years ago when over ninety the duke slipped and fell on the ice when watching some skaters near Wakefield Lodge, his residence in Northamptonshire. He suffered from concussion of the brain and those who did not know him despaired of his life. Scarcely had the public forgotten this accident when they learned that he had again fallen, and was in bed with a fractured thigh. Even when a man is sixty, doctors will despair of the thigh bone knitting itself back to strength, but the duke's exuberant health overcame even this, and he recovered sufficiently to move about. It was only in 1911 that he resigned his position as county magistrate, probably on account of his increasing difficulty in hearing.

BEILISS FILM BANNED.

The Russian Consul-General's protest against the exhibition of the Mendel Beiliss film has proved effective so far as the Oxford Music Hall is concerned. The picture had been exhibited on Monday and Tuesday in mail week when the London County Council again approached the owners of the film, this time with the intimation that the projection cabinet was unsuitable for the presentation of pictures of more than one reel in length. This technical objection is regarded by the "Big A" Film Company as farcical. "We may show pictures of one reel at the Oxford but not a picture that occupies three or five," said a member of the firm to a Press representative, "and this makes the performance impossible, for the Beiliss picture is in three reels. There is not the least doubt that Russian influences are behind this last objection. Nevertheless, the picture is still being shown at the Metropolitan Music Hall, as well as at other cinematograph theatres throughout London." The owners of the film state that the picture had been "made" at an American studio by a group of well-known Russian actors, thus disposing of Baron Heyking's statement that its place of origin was a back street in Whitechapel. "There is nothing whatever in the picture to offend the most sensitive individual whatever his creed," was added. "The story has been reconstructed from reliable newspaper accounts of the trial, and if the Baron is still convinced that the picture story—which he has probably never seen—is inaccurate, then the Press of the world is guilty of error."

PASSENGER LIST.

DEPARTURES BY CALEDONIEN TO-DAY.

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer Caledonien to-day from the stream.

The medical inspection of cabin passengers will take place at 10 a.m. at Ballard Pier—native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the disinfection shed, near Prince's Dock, at 8-30 a.m. with all their kits for disinfection.

Giannacopulo, Mrs C
Girdwood, Mrs A C
Stewart, Mr C S
Lindley, Mr and Mrs and two girls
Noel, Mr
Wadia, Mr K D
Vakil, Mr J G
Nandel Sanghavi, Mr P
McLoughlin, Mr
Grimley, Mr A R P and Mrs L
Dixon, Mrs D J
Dixon, Mrs Ee and daughter
Holman, Mr and Mrs A
Smith, Mrs W and two Misses and two children
Ditchfield, Mr H H F
Cole, Mr
Weston, Miss N
Stevens, Mr G
Gibson, Capt H R B
McGrath, Mr

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,
M. D. & S. R. U. of P.
(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

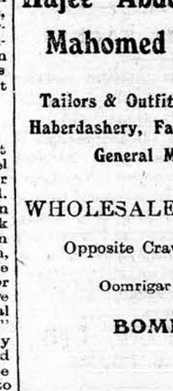
WATERLOO MANSIONS,
MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

PILES AND ECZEMA.

Few maladies are more distasteful or harder to bear than piles, eczema, and any itching skin disease.

PILES need little description to the unfortunate sufferer. They grow worse the longer they are neglected, until the patient cannot be seated in comfort, and dreads rising from a seat or stepping from a curb

ECZEMA starts with an eruption of little blisters, which smart and itch intolerably, giving the patient little peace day or night. These blisters are crowded together on broad, irregular patches of bright red skin, and may spread with rapidity.



TRADE MARK on every genuine package of Doan's Ointment.

HERPES AND SHINGLES, although not so common as piles and eczema, are just as unbearable, and may disfigure the patient for life. Even when apparently cured, these diseases are apt to return again and again.

DOAN'S OINTMENT gives prompt relief in all forms of itching skin disease, and it is seldom that one tin is not found ample for a permanent cure. Even in cases where patients have been told that only an operation could remove piles, Doan's Ointment has cured the complaint, and there has been *no sign of it since.* The Ointment is equally successful in eczema, herpes, shingles, psoriasis, ache (blackheads), chilblains, pimples, insect bite, and all itching skin troubles. It quickly allays, the inflammation, stops the itching, and gradually makes the skin clear and healthy again. Full particulars of diet, and the laws of health accompany every tin, and these should be carefully followed, for no relief can be permanent, if constipation or errors in diet continue.

Doan's Ointment is Rs. 2 per tin; obtainable from all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

PATCA SHOP

Owners to No. 4

Hajee Abdoolla Hajee Mahomed Brothers

Tailors & Outfitters, Sola Hats, Haberdashery, Fancy Jewellery & General Merchants,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Opposite Crawford Market,

Oomrigar Building,

B

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE
ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, Ltd.

New Business £3,500,000 per annum.

NO SHAREHOLDERS. PURELY MUTUAL

PREMIUM RATES.—Ten per cent. below average of English and Foreign Offices. The 20 payment Life Policy issued by this Association is cheaper than the 25 payment Policy issued by the majority of Life Offices

THUS SAVING FIVE YEARS' PREMIUMS.

Gentlemen able to introduce business should apply to BOMBAY BRANCH.—Sassoon House Elphinstone Circle.

Resident Secretary.—C. STANLEY PRICE.

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Consols 2½ per cent	76 1-16—3-16
Exchange on London at Paris F cs	25·17 1-2—1-2
Rentes 3 per cent.	87—1-4
Berlin Cheques on London	20·45—1-2
Bar Silver Spot	26 11-16+1-16
Do. 2 months hence	26 1-2+1-16
Closing Tone of silve	Indian buying.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	64 5-8 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d'st. (Bank buying Rate)	1 3 29-32 unchgd.
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)	91 1-2 unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	1 7-8—1-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	1 7-8+1-16
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2 7-8 unchgd.
Do, Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3 1-8 unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77·9
Interest day to day loans	7-8 unchgd.
Do. 7 day market loans	1 1-4 unchgd.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 29th ultimo.

COUNCIL BILLS EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—

Transfers on Madras	Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.
Transfers on Calcutta	Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	35,000
„ Receipts at U. S. last year	13,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	2,000
„ Exports to Continent	2,000

NEW YORK.—

Futures—month of March	12·08—11
Futures—month of May	11·77— 7

Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to cngs unloading.

Spot Cotton	12·55—10

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton	12 13-16+1-8
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady.
Futures—Month of March	12·32—7
Futures—Month of May	12·36—6

COFFEE.—

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1-2 unchgd.
Demand Bills	4·85 3-4 unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	57 3-4+1-8

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	12,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	1,000 „
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	.....
Total Day's Imports	34,000 „
Tone of Liverpool Cotton.	Spot :—Good business done—Easier.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton.	Futures—Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market.	—Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Mid-Americans	6·96—03
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·35— 5
New York 11 a.m.	Mar. —12·13 / May —11·76
New York Official noon call	Mar. —12·03 / May —11·71
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar. —12·33 / May —12·36

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.-March	6·55—04
March-April	6·57—04
April-May	6·53—04
May-June	6·53—04
June-July	6·49—05
July-August	6·46 —04
August-September	6·36—04
September-Oct	6·23—04
October-Nov	6·16—03
November-Dec.	6·12

LONDON, Feb. 9.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F.	37 unchgd.
Do. Months	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports	London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.	Buyers.
Wheat F.-A.-Q. Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F.	Nominal.
Do. Months	.....
Do. Name of Ports	.....
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.	.....
Tone—Quiet but steady.	
Wheat Afloat for U. Kingdom	2,800,000

RUBBER.—

Para Rubber	3 2+1-2
Feb.-March—Done- Buyers—Firm.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs	No sellers.
Barletta Rasso—62½ lbs	do.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian / Victorian / New South Wales	35 3-4+1-4 Feb.-March. Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p. c. ex-ship	Nominal.
Do. Months—	do
Do. Name of Ports—	do
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc	do
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. ex-ship	53 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—	March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports	Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc	Done.
Brown 416 lbs ex-ship	48 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—	March-April-May.
Do. Name of Port—	Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.	Sellers.
Tone—Firm.	

LINSEED.—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	49+1-2
Do. Months—	Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports—	Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc	Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.	
Linseed Calcutta	47 6 6d
Do. Months—	Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports	London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc	Sellers—Firm.
Linseed Argentine-La Plata	43 1-4+3-4
Do. Months—	Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports	Antwerp.
Do. Buyers, Sellers, etc	Done.
Tone—Firmer.	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed	£5-15-6 (Mutilated).
Months	Feb.-March.
Ports	Hull.
Buyers etc	Done.
Tone—Firmer.	

METALS.—

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£65 unchgd.
Copper Braziers	£80 1-2 unchgd.
Yellow Metal	6 7-8 unchgd.

FREIGHT.—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal	9s. 9d. unchgd. Nominal.

SUGAR.—

German Granulated Sugar— C & F India (Double bags)	12 9 3-4 unchgd. Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipments	April-August.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India	11 10 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments	March.
Tone—Nominal.	
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	9 3 3-4+1-4—Sellers. —Feb.
Months of Shipments	9-6—1-4 Sellers—May.
Tone—Steady at full prices without much doing.	
E A R & Similar Crystals C and F India	13 4 1-2 unchgd.—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	March-July.
Tone—Quiet.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta	11 4 1-2 unchgd.
Mauritius crystals C & F Bombay	11 3 unchgd.
Months of Shipments	Feb.—Value.
Tone—Dull.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 - 18 C and F Calcutta	11 3 unchgd. March—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	11 4 1-2 unchgd. March—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Calcutta	12 9 unchgd. March—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi	12 10 1-2 unchgd. March—Value.
Tone—Nothing whatever doing.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10th, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
22 Bundles Rupees	Rs. 44,000	Bahrein	National Bank
17 Packages Rupees	34,000	Linga	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 7th & 8th Feb. 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	131	149,088
B. B. & C. I. Ry	45	52,148

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Nov.	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. rate since 15th Jan.	6 p.c.
Bank of Mad. rate since 3rd Jan.	7 p.c.

EXCHANGE :—

Rates are unchanged and the tone of the market is steady. There has been some enquiry for Bank remittance, but few bills are offering.

We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-8
Demand Draft Mail	1s. 4 1-8d.
Credit 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. Forward	1s. 4 3-16 May
Do. France Ready	171 1-4
Do. Marks „	139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	139 1-2
Shanghai do.	188 1-4
Japan do.	147 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 3-4 for Cash and the Settlement and has steadied up during the day with a moderate business passing. Closing rates are as under.

We quote—

Cash	Rs. 95 13 0 to 95 14 0
Settlement	Rs. 95 14 0

BULLION :—

Bar silver in London advanced 1-16 for ready and forward to 26 11-16 and 26 1-2 respectively. Locally we have little change to report. The market has kept quiet but steady as under.

We quote—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 23 15 9
Australian Gold	Rs. 23 15 3
Sovereigns Gold	Rs. 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	Rs. 67 15 0
1st Settlement	Rs. 67 12 0
2nd Settlement	Rs. 67 4 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	Rs. 77 5 0
1st Settlement	Rs. 77 2 0
2nd Settlement	Rs. 76 10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand :—

GRUNING & Co.—"Declined owing to selling by houses with American connections, and owing to local jobbers being caught long."

HORNBY HEMELRYK :—"There is a weak under tone. Tired bulls selling out their purchases. New York market feels influence of failure memphies."

WELD & Co. :—Liverpool.—"Some scattered selling in small market, and some continental buying of very distant positions. Market without any feature." New York :—"Despite heavy long liquidation during early market prices closed very steady."

The decline in the home markets continues and the local market opened quiet with good Broach quoted Rs. 269. Broach is still irregular and the rate for good after advancing to Rs. 270, declined before the opening at Colaba to Rs. 268.

At Colaba the tone of the market was steadier and prices improved on speculative buying and profit taking, a firm Liverpool opener causing further steadiness. Good Broach closes at Rs. 272 1-2 and fine Khamgaon Akola March at Rs. 22 5-6. Other quotations are as under, but many are nominal in the absence of actual business.

For ready cotton the demand is very moderate, but prices are rather steadier

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach		275-6	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach		272 1-2	„
Fine „ Wardha	Hinganghat	251	„
„ „ Nagpur		248	„
„ „ Yeotmal		242	„
„ „ Dhamangaon P.		236	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola		225-6	„
„ „ Amraoti		227-8	„
„ „ Khandeish		203-4	„
F. G. „ Khandeish		195	„
Fine „ Muthia		200	„
„ „ Bengal		200-1	„
F. G. Bengal		191	„

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	12,000
Total Imports	47,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Feb.-Mar.	6·55	6·59
Mar.-Apr.	6·57	6·60
Apr.-May.	6·53	6·57
May-June	6·53	6·56
June-July	6·49	6·53
July-Aug.	6·46	6·49
Aug.-Sept.	6·36	6·39
Sept.-Oct.	6·23	6·27
Oct.-Nov.	6·16	6·19

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is firm. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7 15 0 B.T.
May	Rs. 8 13 3 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 9 0 3 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 7 11 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	Rs. 9 0 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs. 56 0 0
Black Kutni	Rs. 44 8 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 9 13 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 34 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold	Rs. 48 0 0
Small	Rs. 47 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7 15 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

Tone—Market is steady. We quote :—

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready.	Rs. 5 10 0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914	Rs. 5 14 6 R.T.

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	16,858	Bales.
Wheat	4,775	Cwts.
Linseed	4,219	„
Rapeseed	417	„
Gingellyseed	6,308	„
Poppyseed	Nil	„
Groundnuts	7,024	„
Castorseed	6,681	„
Rice	1,953	„
Myrabollams	2,340	„
Cottonseed	23,133	„
Mowraseed	15	„
Gram	882	„
Joowar	3,035	„
Maize	Nil	„
Barley	141	„

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Algerian s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 9 bales goats hair, The Bombay Co; 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Algerian s—100 cwts mustardseed, 150 cwts turmeric, R Jivandas and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Falls of Orchy s—3,000 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji.

Irader s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros ; 50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Manchester Civil an s—20,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Ventmoor s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Ventmoor s—2,000 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Picton Ventmoor s—3,000 cwts gingellyseed Sanday and Co; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Caledonian s—250 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Chupra s—1,870 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 495 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co; 200 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwts crushed bones, E C Nanji; 110 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 45 cwts castorseed, G Bhimjee; 170 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Liberia s—91 cwts gingellyseed, C Boggiano and Co; 50 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 400 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 58 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 190 cwts groundnut cake, Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonian s—10 cwts Malabar canes, D S Postwalla; 6 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Holtby s—165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 6,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 8,000 cwts groundnuts, 3,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 601 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Lion Lord and Co; 501 cwts mustardseed, John Fachiri; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 3,150 cwts myrabolums, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK

Holtby s—270 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 1,500 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co.

Ariadne Irene s—500 bales hemp, J A Kapadia and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders.)

Patriotia s—2,040 cwts rapeseed, 9,997 cwts teelseed, 1,321 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cairngawan s—5,500 cwts cottonseed, 88,276 cwts groundnuts, 7,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—1,155 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Bregenz s—2,998 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR FUME.

Semiramis s—440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros

FOR VENICE.

Semiramis s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Java Maru s—350 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Java Maru s—190 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha

FOR HONGKONG

India s—6 cwts Cambay stone, A N Ebrahim; 2 cwts genda horns, H Budroodin; 5 cwts dry fruits, H Budroodin; 2 cases opium, P and O S N Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—FEB. 10.

Steamer Bullmouth from Balick Papan, Agents W and A Graham and Co.—3,662 tons kerosine oil.

Steamer Rahmani from Jedda, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—7 cases aloes, 75 packages gum, 649 packages gum olibanum, 187 bags saji khar, 172 bundles dryfish, 15 cases perfumed water, 20 packages wool raw, 33 cases, 11 bundles specie.

Steamer Belle of England from Calcutta, Agents Andrew Yule and Co.—6,170 tons coal.

Steamer Angus from Calcutta, Agents Andrew Yule and Co.—5,853 tons coal, 140 bags fire clay.

Steamer Ponto Poros from Calcutta, Agents W and A Graham and Co —6,800 tons coal.

Steamer Ariosto from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co.—694 barrels alum 205 tons coal, 1,530 cases matches, 2,244 kegs, 54 packages 24 cases nails, 1,346 drums linseed oil, 11 barrels transformer oil, 71 cases 2 kegs 4 drums lubricating oil, 61 drums blending oil, 5 cases Rangoon oil, 192 cases 258 drums 768 kegs paint, 60 drums, 116 cases varnish, 30 drums turpentine, 122 bales straw boards, 11 bales paper, 6 bales printing paper, 80 bags farina, 64 cases confectionery, 11 cases cotton goods, 12 drums 1 case 9 barrels soap, 965 bundles planned boards.

Steamer Vestalia from Antwerp, Agents W and A Graham and Co— cases sugar of lead, 162 cases window glass, 478 bundles copper sheets, 65 cases nails, 10 cases varnish, 6 cases oxides, 62 casks 20 cases 57 drums 45 kegs colours, 6 casks lubricating oil, 29 cases 23 bales paper, 60 bages nuts, 3 cases perfumery.

Steamer Patiala from Busreh, Agents M M and Co—2 bundles goat skins, 9 bundles sheep skins, 984 bags dates, 95 bags raisins, 30 bags almonds, 53 bags almond seed, 74 bags peesta, 44 bags sardines, 60 cases, 99 jotta 1 packet, asafotida, 3 cases sweetmeat, 3 bundles perfumery, 57 bundles M roots, 60 crates, pomegranets, 41 bags sajeera, 6 bags poppyseed, 166 bundles wool raw, 90 bundles 1 case 15 bags specie, 1 tin pearls.

Steamer Semiramis from Trieste, Agents A L S N Co.—2,700 barrel, portland cement, 18 cases chemicals, 425 cases glass bangles, 9 cases glass beads; 160 cases plate glass, 60 cases hollow glass, 135 cases lamps.

CASH BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of :—

Jan. 1912	Rs. 15,17,96,000
Do. 1913	Rs. 24,73,85,000
Do. 1914	Rs. 20,88,64,000

OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the list of Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1913-1914 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
In Feb. 1914	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	1980000	1717275	.....	262725
In Feb. 1914				
Bombay		No Sale.		.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....

Nine Sales of Bengal Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than E'mate
To end of Feb. 1914	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	14220000	16876675	2656675	.....
To end of Feb. 1914				
Bombay		No Sale		.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st January 1914, on 998·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 208000	Rs. 580000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 792000
Or per mile of Rly	208	581	4	793
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	6 367593	7691798	68569	3 1143630
Total for 18 weeks	388393	8271798	72569	1222830
Comparison.. Total for Cor. week of previous year.	6 227746	482552	4119	3 724417
Per mile of Rly. do	252	510	4	766
Total to cor. date do	9 377344	7419363	99138	3 1129195 0

Increase for the week ...Rs. 67,583
Do. to date ...Rs. 9,36,353

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs.	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1
Bank of Bengal ..	2,00,00,000	1,88,00,000	5,19,649	500	1,645	14	14	1
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00 00,000	1,06 ,00,000	6,07,2 8	500	1,575	18	1	1
Bank of Madras ..	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,440x	12	12	1
Bank of Rangoon ..	16,00,000	3,66,000	50,225	100	90	..	6	4
Bank of India ..	50,0 ,000k	5,00,000	2,08 355	50	65	6	6	
Allahabad Bank l' ..	25,00,000h	36 00,000	1,22,000	100	358x	18	18	18
Alliance Bank ..	20,00,000	30,00,000	84,599	100	283	14	14	14
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,0 0k	£1,700,000	£132,569	£20	£25	15	15	15
Delhi and London ..	£33 ,625	£14,000	£4,841	£25	27	4	4	4
Eastern Bank ..	£ 00,000	£15,0 0	£7,995	£4	80	..	..	6
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl 15,000,000k	$32,450,000	$2 050,000	$ 25	£80	3	3	3
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00.000k	15,0 ,000	5,98,215	50	26	6	5	
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125	42,000	6,000	35	25	7½		
Mercantile of India ...	£187,500A / £375,0 0B	£415,000	£30,105	£12 / £2 2½	£21½ / £21½	6	7	7
National Bank of India ..	£1 00,000k	£1,000,000	£64,008	£2 2½	61	1	37½	1
Punjab National ...	9,88,153	10,00,000	39,000	100	170	1	10	10

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July.	6½	690
Amritsar Patty	March-August.	p.c.	147
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	January-July.	4	120
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	.....	4 p.c.	19
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100	.....	4	118
Sind Light Railways Limited	June-December.	7	141
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August.	7½	390
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	February-August.	5½ p.c.	142

Name of Company.	Issued Capital.	Number of Shares.	Nominal value	Paid up	Present price
Sara-Sirajganj Ry. Co. Ld.	80 lacs	80,000	100	25	26
Mandia-Bhon Ry. Co. Ld.	27½ lacs	27,500	100	25	27½

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary. Rs.	Debentures. Rs.	Reserve Funds, &c. Rs.	Block Account. 31-12-12. Rs.	Paid-up per Share. Rs.	Market quotation. Rs.	Profit and Loss carried forward. 31-12-12 Rs.	Dividends p. c. per year. 1908 1909	1909 1910	1910 1911	1911 1912	1912 1913
Ahmedabad mnino and weavin Co.	Tonchorelal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	815	140	p. c. 52-	p. c. 53-	p. c. 51-5	p. c. 4	p. c.
Bombay Flourmd O Mill Co. Ld.	Volkart Brothers	3,30,000	...	13,61,127	...	500	910ex	6,533	100	40	50	60	—
Ballary Press Co. Ld.	Kothari Sutan and Co.	45,925	...	31,200	1,03,000	275	200	—204	...	..	15p	...	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ld.	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,404	67,19,725	100	250	89,243	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	18,41,030	47,27,875-14-5	700	1,485	3,313-4-8	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	1,69,133-9-7	...	500	250	9213-15-6	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld.	Tata Sons and Co.	98,97,500	...	50,91,039	...	500 / 250	1,960	43,286	105	115	105	135	...
Crescent Mill Co. Ld	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	115	4,531	4	...	..	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,993	...	800	170	1,23,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ld.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,46,200	...	46,184b	5,10,033	200	100	...	...	...	8½	4	...
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,00,000	13,39,482	...	500	1140	3,23,527	...	...	...	—	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	D. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 + 2,13,000	...	500	415	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ld	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06,000c	...	250	447½	3772-15-	10ps	10ps	15p	59ps 12ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tullokchand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,24,207 11-1 m	500	430	5,745- 14-3	30ps	...	...	50ps	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,905	...	500	400	13,706	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,81,815 Loss	...	...	..	...	...
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld	Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43,000	...	74,994	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mill Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500	100	1,13,222	..	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon & Co.	18,50,000	10,00,000	19,3 ,000	36,65,653	500	755	9442 15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8 3	...	1,000	1,380	7,036- -3	7	5	6½	8½	k
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld.	Gooculdas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,50,000	...	11,58,755	...	500	1,138	33016 4- c. d.	17	10	13	30	...
Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	36,03,550	...	30,7 ,955	44,53,815	1,000	...	22,241	145	60	20	50	...
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ld	N. Sirur and Co.	4,95,000	...	5,000	...	250	255	492-7-11	...	...	...	...	6
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ld.	Morarji Gooculdas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,71,000e	...	1,000	2,170	...	25	20	12	17½	
Morarjee Gooculdas S. and W. Co. Ld.	Bradbury and Co.	6,00,000	...	6,01,500	13,42,000	500	1,025	267-4-4	10	1		12	1015
Phoenix Mills Ld ..	Tullokchand and Shapoorji.	8,00,000	8,00, 00	3,94,725	22,14,975	100	163½	26,128	6	6	6	12½	...
Port Canning and Land Mfg. Co. Ld.	Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ld.	60,00,000	...	3,75,000	...	1,000	870	2,72,214	38	42	40	40	45
Shoolapur Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld	Morarji Gooculdas and Co.	8,00,000	...	2378,114-12	...	1,000	5,000	4,35 -4- Loss	300	250	32	300	...
Southern Mahratta Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld. (P.)	Forbes F. Campbell and Co. Ld	11,15,900g	...	7,59,933	29,22,364		60	3,10,719	6	...	..	...	...
Swan Mill Ld.	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ld.	10,00,000	...	...	10,61,333	250 ex d	275	8,361	4	...	..	8	8
The Finlay Mills Ltd.	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ld.	20,00,000	...	20,0 ,000	27,65,799	250	315	4,345	...	7	11-	11	6p
The Hindoostan Spg. and Wg. mills Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji and Co.	12,00,000	...	6,97,000	...	1,000	575	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji Sons and Co.	12,00,000	...	8,53,556	...	1,00	475 c. d.	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Wadhwan City Ginning, Pressing & Manfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Patuck & Co.	60,000	...	5,000	...	150	150	2,22 - 1-5	9 ps	9 ps	10ps	...	12ps
The Dhulia Ginning & Pressing Co., Ld.	Messrs. N. C. Patuck and Co	85,750	...	14,000	...	250	125	2,375 1-9	15p	20ps	10ps	...	...
Breul's Cawnpore C. P. Co., Ld.	Breul and Co	1,00,000	...	80,574-14-1	...	200	120	1,078-4-7		12	5	12	p
Hingolee Press Co. Ltd	Breul and Co	75,000	...	31,100	...	100	65	1,222	6	8	6	...	p
Jumna Ginning and Press Co., Lt

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

BOMBAY RACES.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE BIG MEETING.

LIKELY WINNERS.

(By Our Racing Representative.)

We start racing in earnest to-day, and the card of seven events which is provided for our delectation promises really good sport. Fields generally will be smaller than we are accustomed to in Bombay, but what they lack in quantity will be amply atoned for in quality, and winners will take a bit of finding. In the Bombay City Plate, for instance, there are only five runners, but all are good horses. Kempion in Calcutta won races at six and seven furlongs and a mile, while last Saturday in Bombay he walked away with a five-furlong event. Now he is entered in a mile and a quarter race, and along with him is Mayfowl, which won the Cooch Behar Cup in Calcutta over this distance, so that one is rather in doubt which one to pick. The only thing for the punter to do is to "follow the money," and to have his bit on whichever of Mr. R. R. S's pair is backed. I think it is almost a certainty for one of them, but until the money talks at the totalisator today I should not like to say which. If neither is backed for money I should pick Shining Way.

There will only be a field of five also in the Importers' Plate, a five-furlong race, and if the distance were a bit longer I should not hesitate to make Pretty Good Sort my selection. As it is, I think if Keerit runs and is well, the race is a good thing for it. In the Bellard Plate, there are thirteen left in, despite Smirk's easy win last Saturday. I do not fancy him to win this (3st. 3lbs. more to carry. In my opinion it will be a race between Borgie and Seigneurie, but of the two, I prefer the latter. For the other place I fancy Lady R. of which animal the best is not been seen yet this season.

The horses engaged in the Dealers' Plate are all our own. We have seen them all out this season, and some of them more than once, and we ought to be able to reckon up their form better than that of the equine strangers within our gates like Shining Way, Hamara, Keerit and company. But even so, it will not be an easy thing to find the one. My preference is for Dhaman, a horse which has not done anything great this season, but which, as we all know, is a good one. Young Hyderi and Harry Johnson are my fancies for places.

For the five furlong Paddock Plate seven have accepted, and here too, they are all what one might term Bombay horses. Malayeb was backed by the stable on Saturday; but cut up very badly and did not show at all. If he is in the mood to race to-day he may make amends for Saturday's disappointment. I think Zulphokarr will also run well. The Fort Plate ought to be a good thing for Ream, if he is really going for it. He ran nowhere on Saturday, it is true, but he is a good horse and only needs to be on the job to win. President and Old China strike me as likely ones to be placed. There will be a big field for the New Plate, and of them I prefer the chances of Red Silk, with Nainava and Pepul for the places.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

LADIES' HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Considerable interest was taken in the match between Mrs. Kidd and Mrs. Reynolds, and Mrs. Cocke and Mrs. Cave, which was played off on the Gymkhana courts, on Tuesday afternoon. The former couple are a very strong combination and besides having to owe 30 had to concede their opponents 15. This proved to be too big a proposition for them, as Mrs. Cocke and Mrs. Cave won fairly easily in two sets. The game was interesting and some excellent rallies were witnessed, and if Mrs. Reynolds had been playing her usual steady game the result would probably have been different, but she missed a number of opportunities. In the first set Mrs. Cocke and Mrs. Cave had matters practically all their own way up to the sixth game when the score stood 5-1 in their favour, and although their opponents won two games the set went to them—6-3. Mrs. Kidd and Mrs. Reynolds looked like reversing the order of things in the second set, as they took the first two games, but the handicap was too heavy and although they won two more games, they lost the set—6-4.

Result:—

Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Gibbs scr.	
Mrs. Moberly and Mrs. Busch +15·3	
Miss Osborne and Miss A. Osborne +15·3	
Mrs. Porrie and Mrs. Margobouth +15·3	
Mrs. Cave and Mrs. Cocke +15	Mrs Cocke & Mrs. Cave 6—3, 6—4
Mrs. Kidd and Mrs. Reynolds—30	
Mrs. Portlock and Miss Ginn scr.	Mrs. Nelson & Miss Greenside
Mrs. Nelson and Miss Greenside +15	

Mrs. Margolouth and Mrs. Porrie play Miss Osborne and Miss A. Osborne this evening at 5-30.

INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO TOURNAMENT.

[Associated Press.]

Delhi, Feb. 10.

The following are the entries for the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament to be played in Meerut early in March:—3rd Skinner's Horse; 21st Lancers; 14th Hussars; 8th Hussars; Poona Horse; the Inniskilling Dragoons; 17th Lancers; 13th Hussars and 1st King's Dragoon Guards.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES AT YESTERDAY'S MEET.

After the long run on Sunday, a very small field of 25 turned out at Sahar village yesterday. H. E. Lord Willingdon was at the meet, accompanied by Lady Willingdon. Their Excellencies seldom miss a meet on week days, when in Bombay, no matter how fatiguing the previous day's engagements may have been to them.

The jack, which was put up on the far side of Sahar village, seemed very uncertain of what direction he should take. Skirting the side of the village, he took us back over the Melon Ground, which we had so recently traversed on our way to the meet, hoping it would be the last we should see of it for that day. Making his way along the pipe, he turned back again into the market gardens, from which he broke across the Bomanwadi Valley. Turning left, the jack led us over some very lumpy going, past Chackla, and crossed the backwater near the Andheri road. Making his way across the Vihar road and the big pipe beyond, he set his mask for the hills. The pack made the best of this better going to press their jack harder, and at the beginning of the slope he was but a short distance ahead. Visions loomed up of scrambling about over the rocks, which cover the side of the hill, only to be dispelled by the hounds running into their quarry a short distance up.

This pack really worry their jack well, and there is seldom anything but the skin left, to mark the place of the kill.

The meet on Thursday will be at the Rifle butts.

BARONESS VAUGHAN

IN A WATERPLANE ACCIDENT.

The Baroness Vaughan, widow of the late King Leopold, had an exciting experience while making a flight with Maicon, the French aviator, at Beaulieu-sur-Mer.

Maicon had made several flights over the sea, says the *New York Herald* (Paris edition), with various passengers. He was making his last flight of the afternoon with the Baroness Vaughan and one of her children, when, as the hydro-aeroplane was leaving the water one of the floats struck the summit of a wave. The shock broke one of the stays of the float, which flew up and hit the rapidly-revolving propeller, the blades of which were smashed.

The accident caused the aeroplane to lose its stability, and it dropped back into the sea, heeling over on one wing. An auto-boat from La Reserve at once went out and rescued the passengers, after which it towed the damaged aeroplane back to its shed.

The Baroness and her child were by no means upset by the mishap.

PRINCE AND ACTRESS.

SECRET MARRIAGE AT 60 AND 28.

Prince Philip Hohenlohe Schillingfurst, a kinsman of the Kaiser, has married an actress, the twenty-eight-year-old daughter of a Vienna tradesman named Henriette Gindra.

Although the marriage took place in August, it has only just become known. The prince, who is sixty, recently sold the estate he inherited from his wife, Princess Ypsilanti (who died in June last), to his brother. He intends to ask the Bavarian Government to ennoble his bride.

MRS. PANKHURST'S LECTURE PROFITS.

Mr. John Ostrander, who acted as manager in connection with Mrs. Pankhurst's recent lecture tour in America, has been arrested at Syracuse at the suit of Mr. W. J. Poth, who acted as Ostrander's financial backer. Mr. Poth charges Ostrander with having withheld £54 of the capital advanced by the former to carry out Mrs. Pankhurst's venture.

During the hearing of the case it was stated that the following were the receipts of Mrs. Pankhurst's recent lecture tour in the United States:—Chicago £562, Toledo £45, Detroit £119; and expenses: Chicago £539, Toledo £34, Detroit £133. Nothing was said about the takings elsewhere.

The magistrate dismissed the complaint, declaring that the matter was a case for a civil suit.

The prospects for salmon fishing on the River Tay, which opened last week, are reported to be excellent, the various beats being well stocked with fish. Some good sport has already been obtained. One of the first fish, a 14-pounder, was killed by the Marquess of Breadalbane and sent to the King. On the Glendelvine water Captain Rice and Mr. Wakefield had 15 fish weighing 305lb.

PYRKE'S APOLLO
RESTAURANT
THE SMARTEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE IN INDIA.
Apollo Bunder
Grills, a Speciality
Oysters and other Luxuries.
Private Rooms for Dinner Parties.
Telephone No. 75.
Telegrams:—"Excellence, Bombay."

A WEEK'S REVIEW.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES AT HOME.

THE RUGBY INTERNATIONAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

London, Jan. 23.

Rugby Football.

The England *v.* Wales Rugby match, at Twickenham, on Saturday, was a most interesting one. The Welsh selectors recognised the brilliancy of the English three-quarters, and also the fact that their "threes" are not so good this year as usual. Very wisely they picked a special lot of forwards, who had instructions to play the forward game. It soon became evident that the English pack had no chance as scrimmagers, the ball going out of the scrum on the Welsh side nearly every time.

That Wales did not pile up a big score was splendid testimony to the brilliant defence of the Englishmen and also that the Welsh three-quarter line was below par.

A dropped goal by Hirst gave Wales the lead, but before the interval, one of the few chances coming their way was accepted by Chapman and Poulton, who made ground before passing to Brown (a forward), who got over. Chapman converted, so that England crossed over with a lead of a single point.

Soon after resuming, Poulton miskicked and a Welshman being handy, gathered the ball and scored, Bancroft converting. This was a stroke of bad luck for England but the situation was saved near the end, Pillman being the main factor in a movement which ended in Watson getting over, Chapman again converted, so giving the home side the victory. Many critics consider Wales unlucky to lose. On the other hand, the fact remains that with all their opportunites, the visitors could only once cross the English line.

Association.

Ireland well deserved the victory in the Soccer international against Wales at Wrexham. The game had not been in progress long when one of the Irishmen had to retire. Though reduced to ten men, the visitors played splendidly. Gillespie opened the scoring and he added a second one for Ireland early in the concluding half, Wales tried hard to reduce the lead, but it was ten minutes from time when a penalty kick enabled E. Jones to score the only goal for the home side.

League Football.

Although Chelsea could not beat Millwall, when at home, in a cup tie, the Stamford Bridge team prevailed (1—0) when visiting Manchester United on Saturday. This was a big check for the United, but it happened that all the leading teams lost or failed to do better than draw.

Aston Villa fairly outplayed Sunderland (5—0) and Middlesbrough avenged a cup tie reverse by defeating Blackburn Rovers—three to nothing.

Turning to the Second Division, Notts County still claims as many points as any other team, but can no longer be considered the leaders. Woolwich Arsenal deserves that distinction with 32 points for 23 games, Notts being no better off for points though three extra engagements have been fulfilled. The Woolwich men excelled themselves on Saturday, beating Hull on the latter club's ground.

Some remarkable results were seen in Scottish League matches on Saturday. Glasgow Rangers were at home to Motherwell, and to the surprise of the 25,000, spectators, the visitors had the best of the draw.

Heart of Midlothian did even worse at Dumbarton, the locals adapting themselves to the heavy ground and scoring twice to the one by Hearts.

Few expected Celtic to win at Dundee, but for the first time in twelve years, both points were captured by the visitors. This victory, coupled with the failure, or partial failure, of Hearts and Rangers, has greatly helped Celtic in the race for Scottish League honours.

Boxing.

Pat O'Keefe was soon beaten by G. Carpentier in their match at Nice this week. The Irishman is a candidate for British middle-weight honours, and though a veteran, is thought to have a chance. He made a decent showing against Wells some few months ago, but he found Carpentier much too good. The Frenchman forced matters from the start and knocked his rival down in the first round. They had no sooner faced each other in the second round when O'Keeffe was knocked down again. He was quickly up but two more heavy punches settled matters. The lesson to be learned from this is that Carpentier has developed a powerful punch since he has forsaken the middle-weight class and it really looks as though he must now stand a good chance against any of the American white cracks. He may next try conclusions against Kid McCoy, who is old enough to be Carpentier's father, so that one cannot fancy the American's chance, clever as he is.

Turning to home affairs, Dick Smith, an ex-amateur, heavy weight champion, easily outpointed Dennis Haugh in a 15-round bout at the National Sporting Club on Monday. Haugh showed himself an aggressive and plucky man and he was always going for Smith. The latter got in many straight lefts, and sometimes the right, but there was little power in his blows. It is a curious thing, but one seldom comes across an English boxer with a really heavy punch, and this is where improvement is wanted. Throughout the bout, the referee had frequently ordered Smith not to hold when Haugh was usually at fault. Some of the spectators thought the official must be confusing the men, an idea which was strengthened when he announced Haugh the winner. Without exception, every authority the writer consulted agreed that it was the worst decision they had ever seen.

Billiards.

The writer's prediction that Gray would win the third and deciding match against Reece came true. The Australian was well ahead when the final day's play commenced, and at the finish he had scored 18,000 points to 14,423 by the Oldham man. Even allowing that Gray was playing with composite balls, his superiority was so marked that the writer is fully prepared to see him come successfully through the billiard championship tournament, for which he has entered. We shall soon know how he shapes with ivory balls, as he will commence his match with Newman shortly. Mention of the latter is a reminder that J. Roberts is willing to back him against any English player in a level match

Athletics.

The action of the Amateur Athletic Association in appointing W. R. Knox of Canada as the head athletic coach for the next three years is praised by those who understand the situation. There are some who do not like going outside Great Britain for a coach, but we really have no one man competent to instruct properly in field as well as track athletics. That the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union appointed Knox as the coach for the Canadian Olympic team of 1912 indicates that his ability is highly thought of. His all-round performances stamp him as a fine athlete, and one can only hope and wish that he will meet with loyal support and success.

With the help of nine assistant professional trainers and the co-operation of a number of experienced old amateur coaches, there ought to be a big improvement in the standard of English athletics by 1916.

What England really needs is a training college for coaches, and if some good sportsmen would find the necessary money, we should soon see an improvement. The doctrine that a healthy body ensures a healthey mind has been preached throughout the country for years, yet whilst no end of wealthy men have given large sums of money for the benefit of cats, dogs, horses, etc., the physical welfare of the nation seems to escape notice. It will be well when others follow the splendid example of the late Lord Strathcona, whose bequest for physical development in Canada shows how much importance that far-seeing Scot attached to a healthy race.

Before concluding with athletics, a word must be spared respecting the appointment of P. J. Baker as Vice-principal of Ruskin College, Oxford. Mr. Baker gained high honours at Cambridge, both as a scholar and an athlete, and he is sure, to help the athletic cause in his new position. He represented Great Britain at Stockholm in 1912, and though very short of training, finished well up in the 1,500 metres. Discussing the future with the writer, at the last Oxford and Cambridge sports, Mr. Baker said he hoped to train and compete at the 1916 Games. He should be at his best by then, and seeing that he has run half a mile in 1min. 56 3-5secs., he is worthy to represent England.

Golf.

The yearly increase in the entry for the Open Golf Championship has forced the management to introduce new conditions at the 1914 championship, qualifying rounds will be held on other than the championship course. All competitors will have to play one round on each of the courses selected—so placing them on an even footing. The leading hundred will then compete in the championship proper, on the Prestwick course; this seems to be a very fair and practical way, though, in these busy days, one wonders why two instead of four rounds should not suffice.

Polo.

Sportsmen will, no doubt, be interested in the preparations being made in connection with the next attempt of England to win back the America polo cup. Lord Ashby St. Ledgers is confident that the next team will do well, and no pains are to be spared. He proposes that Major Mathew-Lannowe, Capt. Railton, Capt. J. Lockett, Capt. Charles Hunter, Capt. Barker, Capt. E. W. Palmes, and Capt. Tomkinson, with sixty ponies, shall put in three months' practice at Madrid. They will return to England in April, and the selected ponies will be shipped to New York in May. It will be noticed that the players are all military men, the opinion of the advisers being that a hard-riding and hard-hitting team is the most likely combination to prove successful.

NEW YORK CLUB FOR SERVANTS.

Amongst the most recent innovations in New York is a social club for servants. Domestic service, as is well known, does not find much favour with American girls. To mitigate what are regarded as the disabilities of serving the mistresses, cooks and house-maids are beginning to expect compensations. A social life is demanded, and fresh interests expected beyond what a maid usually extracts from those of the house hold which she serves.

Consequently, the social club in New York as an organisation is prospering, and is in a fair way, according to a writer in the New York "Sun," to become one of the greatest social aids to servants. It is, in fact, a real club in every sense of the word. In the building—a four-storey one—where it is situated, are bedrooms to accommodate sixteen members, a tastefully furnished tea-room, a dining room, and a drawing-room, where the choice of decorations would pass muster anywhere. Five dollers are charged for membership, this sum being payable in five instalmens. The club is closd at 10·30 p.m. all lights being out at 11.

THIRTY-TWO BROTHERS.

FAMILY RECORD.

Mrs. John Smith, who has died at Brighton at the age of eighty-four, had the remarkable distinction of having thirty-two brothers.

Her father, Lieutenant James Roper, R.N., who fought at the battle of Trafalgar and had charge of French prisoners at Porchester Castle, Hampshire, married twice. By his first wife he had sixteen sons, and by his second wife sixteen sons and one daughter, Mrs. J. Smith.

Although most of the liner companies whose ships sail from Glasgow have already fitted their principal vessels with installations of wireless telegraphy, the system used has been generally, if not always, that associated with the name of Mr. Marconi. Now, however, Messrs. P. Henderson and Co. have introduced to the shipping of the port the "quenched spark" system, which has been supplied by Messrs. Siemens Brothers and Co., and has been fitted to the steamers Tenasserim, Bhamo, Martaban, and Henzada, and will be fitted shortly to the Irrawaddy and Chindwin, of the same company's fleet.

Would you mind telling me if there is any real necessity for having my
STAR CAR
OVERHAULED?
M. A. TRENCHARD, Esqr., of Potters Bar, says:—
"Would you mind telling me if there is any real necessity for having my car overhauled? I ask you because my 12 H. P. Star has been in practically daily use FOR 4½ YEARS and has run over 24,000 MILES without ever going into a repair shop. I thought it would be as well to ask you if a car remains safe after so much hard work even if everything remains in order apparently. There is nothing loose that I know of, the clutch works like silk and the gears seems much the same as when the car was new"
SOLE AGENTS —
THE NEW MOTOR-CAR AGENCY,
Opp. Marine Lines Station, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE "MATCHLESS"
ANTI-MAGNETIC KEYLESS LEVER WATCH

12" Size from Rs. 10.
16" Size from Rs. 11.
Over 200,000. in use in India.
REMEMBER THE NAME MATCHLESS.
This watch is the product of 25 years' insistent endeavour to provide an accurate reliable timekeeper at the lowest possible price.
UNRIVALLED FOR PRICE, APPEARANCE & RELIABILITY.
18" medium size. Catalogues free on demand.
WEST END WATCH Co.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

A GUARANTEE
As to comfort, style, and utility of your footwear is found in the choice of
McALPIN & Co's. BOOTS & SHOES

OUR BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on our Premises under
EXPERT EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

	Rs.	a.	
REGULATION and SHOOTING BOOTS in best French black calf or brown leather	20	0	per pair
CIVIL and "Mufti" DERBY or Balmoral Boots	20	0	"
SMART BUTTON BOOTS for Weddings, Garden Parties etc.	22	8	"
"SPECIALITE" HIGHLAND BROGUE shoes in BLACK or BROWN leather	15	8	"
OXFORD SHOES, LIGHT or MEDIUM weight, in FRENCH calf, Box calf, or BROWN willow leather.	13	8	"
OXFORD SHOES, PATENT leather, plain front, for EVENING wear, very light weight	15	8	"
PUMP Shoes, best patent leather	12	8	"
TENNIS Shoes, best real buckskin	15	8	"
REGULATION, RIDING & SHOOTING GAITERS	20	0	"

THE above prices are subject to 10 per cent. discount for CASH
McALPIN & Co., Bootmakers
BOMBAY & POONA

CARLTON WHISKY.
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ltd., LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION
SHELL MEANS SPEED

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co
BOMBAY
Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.
Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Various Exhibitions and Competitions in the
KAMINIA OIL
Nouriches the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth.
Beautifies the skin.
It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair pressing.
Per Bottle Rs. 1, V. P. extra. Of All Chemists. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 9.

APENTA
BEST NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Ideal for daily use

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
FUNDS £13,300,000
Apply for Prospectus to
THE SECRETARY,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.
Head Office, BOMBAY.
Last Year's business, Rs. 83,00,000
The Low Premiums and Liberal Conditions of the EMPIRE OF INDIA offer exceptional advantages to Intending Assurers.
Prospectus, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co., Managers.

RECORD BONUS
declared in respect of the last Triennium.
For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

A STARTLING OFFER
WHICH WILL BE FAITHFULLY CARRIED OUT.
Countries of the World Puzzle
GENUINE OFFER OF SOLID GOLD WATCHES.
FREE. Try To-day.

To any Lady correctly naming the two countries illustrated and carrying out conditions below, we guarantee to present as a Free Gift a Lady's Solid Gold Watch, English Government Stamped. Finest jewelled movement, perfect timekeeper, our ordinary price £3.
To Gentlemen, we present Gent's Solid Silver Watch, English Government Stamped, Heavy Cases. High-class movement. Splendid timekeeper.
A limited number of Consolation Prizes given. The winner is required to purchase a chain from us to wear with watch.
Send your solutions, together with stamped addressed envelope for reply, and stating the name of this paper to DUDLEY & CO., WATCH FACTORS, 167, Corporation St., Birmingham, Eng.

"SWIZ" KILLS RATS
Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.
Tin to kill and mummify 250 rats 5s. 3d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 21, LIME ST., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 5,00,00,000.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

CLASSES OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN INDIA :—

FIRE (Special Terms to Property Owners.)
ACCIDENT & SICKNESS (Most Comprehensive Policy obtainable).
MOTOR CAR (All Risks covered at Lowest Rates).
MOTOR CYCLE (All Risks covered at Lowest Rates).
BURGLARY (Including Housebreaking, Larceny and Theft).
FIDELITY GUARANTEE (Embezzlement and Fraud covered).
CYCLE (Damage to and Theft of Cycle covered).
PLATE GLASS (Shop Fronts, Etc., Insured against Breakage).

LIFT AND HOIST INSURANCES.

INDIAN BRANCH—12-14 CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
(POST BOX No. 112.)

Manager for India : G. M. Rose.

PAPER FINGERS

That Save Time.

How many times do typewriter operators come nearly to the bottom of the paper and have to put in another sheet to write just one more line ?

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

is equipped with paper fingers that hold the paper so well that it is possible to write on the extreme edge of the paper or card.

These paper fingers, if the operator forgets to push them back into place after writing a card or envelope, move along to the proper place with the advancement of the carriage in either direction.

This is one of the many reasons why the L. C. Smith and Bros. Typewriter enables the operator to produce more and better work than on any other writing machine ever made.

Sole Agents :—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd.,

No. 10, Forbes St., BOMBAY, P. O. Box No. 125,

FAMOUS

CIGARETTES.

High standard of quality and long experience of the Indian climate have made our Cigarettes famous and distinguished.

Price Per Box of 100.

	Rs.	A.
Extra Fine G. F.	6	6
Crown Prince	5	4
Admiral	4	12
Fleur d'Orient	4	8
Odalisque F. M. (*Ladies'*)	4	0
Non Plus Ultra	3	14
Best Egyptian	3	8

SOLE IMPORTERS :

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

117-125, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Branches : CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5	12	2	do.
Crystor Brand 125 deg ...	5	2	2	do.
Prince's Brilliant 125 deg	5	0	2	do.
Star Brand 125 deg	4	15	2	do.
Sunbeam Brand 125 deg ...	4	15	2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins)	4	6	0	per 2 tins
Crescent Brand 125 ° (in tins)	4	6	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 ° (in tins)	4	6	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 ° (in bulk)	3	12	0	per 8 Imp gallns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra per gallon for ccolie hire to cove the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Dealers Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Kurla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Price books supplied gratis on application.

THE HOUSE FOR KODAK SUPPLIES

AND

ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALITY.

PRABHAKAR BROTHERS,

67, Esplanade Road, Opposite Bombay Club, Fort, Bombay.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale

AND

Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BROADWOOD PIANOS

"I regard it as an altar on which I shall place the sublimest offerings of my spirit to divine Apollo."

Beethoven.

BLUTHNER PIANOS

"are the sweetest toned pianos in the world."—Dr. Oscar Paul in his "History of the Pianoforte."

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Note the name please SCHIEDMAYER J. & P. "It gives me the greatest pleasure to play on it."—Sir Edward Elgar, Mus Doc.

LIPP PIANOS

"The best upright piano in the world."—T Haigh, Mus B.

STEINWEG-NACHF PIANOS

"Like all instruments of the excellent house of Steinweg-Nachf has afforded me the greatest pleasure."—Joh. Brahms.

POINTS IN FAVOUR OF OUR PIANOFORTES.

Superb Tone. Delicate Touch.
Splendid Construction.
Cash or Deferred Payment.
Catalogue of pianos on application to

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE

Bombay Gazette

Wednesday, 11th Feb., 1914.

GREAT BRITAIN'S NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

THE slow progress made by the agitation against Naval expenditure at Home is apparently due to the belief of the nation at large that the policy pursued by the Admiralty is rendered necessary by the facts of the international situation. The recalcitrant Liberals who are anxious to bring about Mr. Winston Churchill's downfall know full well, moreover, that if they succeeded in defeating the Government, and a Unionist Administration came into office, the Naval Estimates, instead of being reduced, would be substantially augmented. Lord Selborne has expressed the conviction that we are two squadrons short. Mr. Walter Long recently declared that he shared this view, and that it was the duty of the Unionists to see that "those responsible for our own armaments will not fall behind in this race—a terrible race, but one we have all for the present to run—this race for large armaments and more effective machines of war." While men of diverse shades of opinion deplore this costly competition, it is almost universally recognised that the only remedy lies in international agreement. If Mr. Churchill's assailants would prove that Germany was slackening in her shipbuilding operations they would secure a greater measure of public support than they have hitherto obtained. But no indication of any relaxation of activity is apparent in the German dockyards. According to the Military correspondent of the *Times* there are now employed at the Imperial yards of Kiel, Wilhelmshaven and Danzig 25,000 officials and workmen. In 16 private yards there are 60,000 more, while at Krupps alone 40,000 out of 80,000 men are uninterruptedly engaged in the manufacture of war material. The German Naval Law of June, 1912, moreover, provides for the construction, by the year 1920 of 41 battleships, 20 battle-cruisers, 40 light-cruisers, 144 destroyers and 72 submarines. It may be that financial exigencies will compell the Kaiser's ministers to abandon partially their ambitious projects. That, however, is a contingency which Mr. Asquith's Cabinet cannot afford to take into account. The day must come when the feverish competition in armaments will be checked by economic causes. No nation can go on indefinitely expending an increasing proportion of its income on unproductive objects. How great has been the expansion in the Naval expenditure of the Powers in recent years is strikingly brought out by the following comparison of their outlay in 1897 and 1913 :—

	1897 £		1913 £
Great Britain ...	20,849,000	...	46,309,000
Germany ...	5,876,000	...	23,039,000
France ...	10,610,000	...	20,848,000
Russia... ...	5,990,000	...	24,249,000
Italy	4,233,000	...	10,158,000
Austria-Hungary	1,398,000	...	6,007,000
United States...	6,626,000	...	29,499,000
Japan	———	...	9,861,000

Great Britain showed the largest actual increase, but while the percentage of expansion in her case amounted to 121, in the case of Germany it reached 292, and in that of the United States 335. Russia's percentage of increase, moreover, was 305 and Austria-Hungary's, 329. It is noteworthy that the passing of the third German Navy Act in 1910 had a marked effect on the Naval expenditure of Great Britain, France and Russia. In 1909 the British expenditure was £35,734,000, the French figures being £13,353,000 and the Russian total £9,650,000. It has been pointed out by the Admiralty that in a bare comparison between the Naval outlay of Great Britain and of other countries it is necessary to deduct from the former the cost of pensions, coast-guards, reserves and steamship subsidies as, except in the cases of France and Italy, no votes for these services appear in the Naval Estimates of foreign countries. Indeed, Mr. M'Kenna, when First Lord of the Admiralty, stated in the House of Commons that a sum equivalent to £9 millions must be deducted from British Naval expenditure in order to make a fair comparison with the German position. The colossal figures we have set out are eloquent enough in themselves. But there will be no relief from the burden which they represent until the sum of human wisdom is materially greater than it is to-day.

PYINKADO WOOD SLEEPERS.

AN interesting question, referring to the supply of sleepers for Indian railroads, was discussed recently in the *Indian Forester*, particular attention being paid to pyinkado wood, which is largely grown in the forests of Upper Burma. So far, only a small number of pyinkado sleepers have been imported into India, a fact due, principally, to the difficulty of transporting them from the forests to the coast. The wood answers to the technical description of "dead," that is, it will not float, and the usual method of rafting it and floating it down river to Rangoon cannot be employed. Another reason is the demand for cheap sleepers by the Burma Railways, while the high price obtainable in Lower Burma for scantlings and rafters is another factor. Recently, it is stated, a company began to extract pyinkado from the Yeni Reserve in the Pyinmana Division, and, in this connection, a tram line, twelve to fourteen miles in length, was laid down between the forest and Ela, at which latter place an up-to-date saw-mill has been erected; and it depends much on the success of this undertaking whether the pyinkado business will expand or not in the next few years. At the same time the exploiting of the Indian market with pyinkado presents other difficulties of which cost is not the least important. For example, owing to the demand for the wood in the form of sleepers and scantlings, the present cost of broad guage pyinkado sleepers at Rangoon would be five rupees each, "or about as much," says the paper, "as the railways would pay for them in India." To this must be added steamer freight and handling charges, so that it would seem that the demand in Burma must be allowed to diminish, thus sending rates down, and land transport facilities in the province must be increased before India can be regarded as a potential market.

INEFFICIENT TEACHING.

IN dealing recently with the annual report of the Director of Public Instruction, we pointed out that the first need of India generally is greater efficiency in education and that this will involve substantial expenditure in improving the teaching staff. We cited statements made by Mr. Sharp in support of our contention, and further evidence of the same kind is to be found in his report. Mr. Lory, for instance, is quoted as stating that he has been much struck by the great and increasing demand for English education in the Southern Division, and especially for the establishment of high schools. This demand, he proceeds, "gives birth to some institutions of a quality such as does not justify their existence. The qualifications of the teachers are in many cases inferior, but I find that the number of graduate employed is considerable. In the Northern Division, Mr. Sharp writes, the teachers in the Middle Schools are poorly paid, and, as they have no prospects for promotion, qualified men hardly care to take up service, and even if they do, have no permanent interest in the institutions and are always ready to throw up their positions as soon as they find better ones elsewhere. In Sind, moreover, the Inspector is doubtful about the success of some of the new Local Board schools for girls, "as the qualifications of the mistresses are meagre, and one head-mistress has been found to be barely conversant with the work of the first standard." So long as the conditions described exist, it will be a gross blunder to expend public funds on fanciful educational schemes of an experimental character.

THE DECLINE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

IT is highly gratifying to find that tuberculosis is becoming less formidable at Home. In the annual report of the Medical Officer to the Local Government Board for the year 1912-13 it is shown that as compared with the decennium 1891-1900, the death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis in England and Wales has fallen by 25 per cent. and that from all forms of tuberculosis by 32 cent. These remarkable figures are accepted as justifying the belief that the resistance of the community to tuberculosis is steadily increasing, and that in the course of time the disease is likely to become extinct. The satisfactory results, already achieved, are no doubt largely due to the changed attitude of the nation towards fresh air. The aim of our forefathers was to exclude "draughts" by every means at their disposal, and as a consequence of this practice the ravages of the "white plague" became more and more appalling. The fear of fresh air still remains among considerable sections of the poorer classes, but with the dissemination of a knowledge of hygiene it must in time disappear, and then tuberculosis also may become a thing of the past.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. J. Brierley, whose death has just been announced, was a Congregational minister in Devonshire before ill-health drove him from the pulpit to find more suitable climatic conditions on the Continent. Before he returned to England in 1891, he travelled through Europe and in the East for some time. Meanwhile, he had taken up religious journalism and was a well-known and acceptable contributor to such papers as the *Christian World*. Some essays written for that journal were published in book form, notably "Ourselves and the Universe," and "Studies of the Soul." These books met with great success passing through many editions and being translated into German and Swedish. Mr. Brierley, who was educated at New College, London, and London University (B.A.), was 71.

It will surprise a large number of people to read that, until Monday night, the parcels post system, almost as familiar an institution in India as the telegraph, had not been adopted in the great Dominion of Canada. Although Rowland Hill advised the establishment of a parcels post in Britain as long ago as 1842, it was not until forty years later that Mr. Henry Fawcett secured the passage of the necessary legislation through Parliament, and it came into operation a year later. Three years afterwards the system was extended to British India, Egypt and Gibraltar, and since then other parts of the Empire have come into line. To give some idea of the popularity the parcels post has attained, in the year 1904-05 over 97 millions of parcels were carried by the Post Office in the United Kingdom, an average number to each person of 2.3.

In all the circumstances, it would appear that the Archbishop of Canterbury has chosen the judicious part in arriving at his preliminary decision with regard to the Kikuyu controversy. It would be idle to ignore the fact that the questions raised by the Bishop of Zanzibar are considered vital to the Anglican Church by a large number of her members. On the other hand the broad tolerance displayed by the Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda towards nonconformity is thoroughly in keeping with the views held by another, and very considerable, section of the Church. On the whole, the Archbishop has adopted a course which will cause no particular irritation to anybody and has left the matters at issue in a position from which they may be discussed in the friendliest manner by a body of experts of the highest authority. But if formal proceedings on charges of heresy and schism had been undertaken the result must have involved the Church in grave disaster and, it may be hoped, that will now be averted.

A case has been disposed of by the Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, South India, which is of considerable interest in view of the official Despatch on Confessions recently submitted to the Secretary of State by the Government of India. A man was charged with the murder of his daughter, the alleged motive being that he might charge his wife's brother with the crime. The day after the accused was remanded to jail he made a voluntary confession to a magistrate but, subsequently, at the magisterial inquiry he repudiated the confession and made the usual alligations against the police. The Sessions Judge, however, examined the magistrate who recorded the confession as a witness to ascertain the circumstances in which the accused made his statement, and, the assessors concurring, held that the confession was a genuine one, and that the murder was without extenuating circumstances. That case furnishes another example of the way in which prisoners endeavour to use retracted confessions as weapons against the authorities, a matter to which reference was made yesterday.

The inquiry made into the terrible disaster which occurred at the Universal Colliery in South Wales last October has shown that the measures in force for ensuring the safety of miners are still defective, despite the attention the subject has received in recent years. At the inquest on the men killed—of whom there were 430—the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death," stating that there was no neglect, and that the colliery was properly ventilated and properly inspected on the morning of the explosion. They considered it probable that the fire originated with a naked light at the lamp station; and made various recommendations, including the appointment of more inspectors of mines. Now the startling news is cabled that a fireman has said, in examination before the Home Office Commissioner, that, while examining the pit a few hours previous to the disaster, he found an explosive mixture but did not report it; also, that once before he had not reported a similar discovery. These are admissions which demand, and doubtless will be subjected to, the strictest inquiry and would seem to confirm the opinion of the jury that the inspection of mines is not properly carried out. It may be recalled that, during the Coroner's inquiry Mr. Atkinson, Chief Inspector of Mines for South Wales, stated that there were only thirteen inspectors for 400 collieries in South Wales, at which 250,000 men were employed.

LESSONS FROM ZABERN.

"THE GERMAN MILITARY DESPOTISM."

The *Spectator* returns in its issue of January 17 to a discussion of the Zabern affair, and subsequent events; and declares that its prediction, in a former article, that commonsense and moderation would achieve nothing that the annalists of progress would be proud to recall, has been more than fulfilled by the sequel. The journal writes :—

We confess that though we expected the usual triumph of the military despotism, we are astounded at its unabashed completeness. The crumbling away of the elements of revolt began almost immediately after the vote of censure on the Government had been recorded in the Reichstag. The Socialists naturally wanted to follow up the memorable vote by making good, in a political sense, the ground they had won; they wanted to force an admission that the Chancellor was responsible to the Reichstag, and thus lay the foundation-stone of Constitutional government. But directly the indignation against the privileged military class who had been arresting civilians arbitrarily and locking them up in coal-cellars for the night attempted to express itself in political terms, the whole of the Centre and the Liberals took fright. The temporary coalition fell to pieces. The Chancellor was to remain responsible to his Imperial master and to him alone.

No sooner had the tide turned in favour of the established order of things than the bureaucratic autocracy which governs Germany began to recall the few hostages which it had discreetly placed in the hands of its critics. Last Saturday this process was completed by the amazing judgment of the Court-Martial which tried Colonel von Reuter and Lieutenant Schad. Both officers were acquitted. But that was not all. Another Military Court simultaneously quashed the sentence on Lieutenant Forstner, who had been condemned to forty-three days' imprisonment. It was this young officer who had called the men of Zabern by the insulting name of *Wackes* (Alsatian blackguards), and who wounded a lame cobbler with his sword while soldiers held the man by the arms. Militarism on the bench tried militarism in the dock. The result might have been foreseen, though few foreign observers thought that the military despotism would claim its own with such audacity.

THE CHANCELLOR'S EXORDIUM.

While Germany was still waiting for the judgment of the Court-Martial, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg uttered words in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet which prove clearly enough his confidence in being able to maintain the autocratic military rule. We quote from the *Times* report :—

"It has been a great satisfaction to me during these last few weeks to see how the heart of the whole Prussian nation is stirred as soon as ever the honour of the Army is affected. That makes even the cold North German warm. I see that every day from the innumerable letters which I am receiving from all classes, principally from simple folk. The Prussian people sees in its Army the embodiment of its might and its strength, the strongest support of order and law. To preserve intact this Army, led by its King, against all attacks, and to prevent it from becoming the 'Army of the Parliament' of which Count Yorck has spoken, is the passionate desire of every Prussian who is true to the Constitution, and I regard it as my chief duty to maintain against any and every assault the soundness of this national Army under kingly leadership. I need not here explain in words what we owe to our Army in the past. No one, however, would be able to bear before posterity the responsibility of letting one jot or tittle be curtailed of the Prusso-German military system, because it is this Army that is the cornerstone of the power and strength of Prussia and of Germany."

CAUSES UNDERLYING THE JUDGMENTS.

The succession of events which led up to the judgments described above is explained by the able Berlin correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette* in the most illuminating commentary we have read on the subject. The judgments, he says, were direct results of the agitation of the Conservatives, of the threats of an "Army strike," of the extraordinary protest in the Press by the Police President of Berlin against Lieutenant Forstner's conviction, and of the Crown Prince's telegram applauding and egging on the military caste. Obstinate as the Government are in resisting democratic pressure, they are mere weaklings—and perhaps wish to be so—in opposing a well-organized reactionary movement. "The Conservative-Militarist agitation is ruthless and keeps on threatening more and more violent measures until it gets its way."

The Conservatives have the initial advantage that they are ostensibly on the side of Monarchism and order. The result is that the democratic parties, which largely increase in numbers at each election, do not increase in power, whereas the parties of the Right do tend to increase in power even while they wane in numbers.

PRE-DETERMINED TRIALS.

The trials at Strassburg were "pre-determined by considerations of general politics," and had "even less judicial substance in them than had the Dreyfus trials." On the eve of the first trial of Lieutenant Forstner nearly every one knew (such were the political exigencies of the moment) that he would get a relatively sharp punishment. But by the time the appeal came on the group of indignation in the Reichstag had broken up and everyone knew that it would be the business of the Court materially to modify Lieutenant Forstner's sentence. Similarly it was no longer unsafe to acquit Colonel von Reuter and Lieutenant Schad, and this was accordingly done. Some newspapers which predicted Lieutenant Forstner's conviction were able to prophesy as an arranged fact, three or four days in advance, the reversal of his sentence and the acquittal of the other two officers.

A NOTEWORTHY VOLTE FACE.

At Lieutenant Forstner's first trial the Prosecutor used strong words of reprobation, but by the time the threats of the militarists had had their due effect upon the Government the Prosecutor himself (at the second trial) asked for a reversal of the sentence. In a word, the Government had discovered that the agitation of the Conservative and militarist faction was far more formidable than that of the democratic Members of the Reichstag. In this utterly unreal issue—unreal in any legal sense—it was natural that the arguments should also be unreal. They certainly were so to the point of drollery, if not of grotesqueness. Thus it was contended, and admitted by the Judge, that Lieutenant Forstner had acted in "putative self-defence" when he wounded the cobbler. The cobbler was a strongly built man, and as the six or eight soldiers who accompanied Lieutenant Forstner had their hands embarrassed with rifles they could not have protected their officer had the cobbler attacked him—which it was justifiable to say the cobbler might have done! Under these conditions it is not worth while to examine the evidence put before the Court. The Court seems to have admitted or disallowed it according to its suitability for the purpose in view. But we must mention the very curious defence of Colonel von Reuter that he was justified in superseding the civil power and locking up Judges, barristers, and cheeky schoolboys, by a Cabinet Order issued by Frederick William III. in 1820. Frederick William III., we must remember, drew his inspiration from the Holy Alliance. It makes one rub one's eyes to learn that the Order of a Prussian King, who was only a Prussian King of those days, should be held binding on every part of the modern German Empire. What do the Bavarians think of this ?

IRONY OF CIRCUMSTANCE.

It is a fine example of the irony of circumstances that all these startling proofs of the impotence of the people of Germany as against their rulers should coincide with the wide demand among British Liberals for the reduction of armaments. We are continually told that the German people are well disposed towards us, and that the thought of war with them is an outrage on humanity. We believe in their friendliness and reciprocate it, adding to it a genuine sympathy and admiration. But what are we to say of the state of mind here which persistently confuses the sentiments of the German people with the line of action of the military-autocratic bureaucracy which from Berlin controls the destinies of Germany ?

Herr Bebel, the great Socialist leader was proud of the progress which Social Democracy had made under his leadership, but he used to shake his head sadly when he was asked to estimate the political power of his followers. His opinion is on record that if the German rulers should desire a war of aggression the Socialists would be utterly powerless to prevent it. We do not attribute to the German Government any idea of a war of aggression. We rejoice to know that the relations of Great Britain and Germany are better than they have been for a long time, and we earnestly hope that they may still further improve. But let us not forget two things : first, that this improvement has coincided with a firm and frankly expressed naval policy on the part of Great Britain, and secondly that the conduct of the rulers of Germany, who are not in any practical sense responsible to public opinion, must always be an incalculable thing.

The prejudice of a single person high in authority, the desire to distract attention from awkward questions at home, some fantastic point of honour affecting the Army—any cause such as these might create an international situation from which it would be impossible to extricate ourselves without war, however much both countries might deplore the prospect of war at the eleventh hour.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE ?

The *Manchester Guardian*, writing on the Zabern trial, said : "It may mean the revival in an acute form of heart burnings which had perhaps been all but stilled in Alsace-Lorraine; and in conjunction with the attitude of the Crown Prince, it may (it is useless to deny it) be the forerunner of events which, unless the tendencies now operating are arrested, will shake Germany, and perhaps Europe too, in the future." We say no more than that. Those who press on the Government a reduction in naval expenditure, in spite of all the past proofs that every such proposal, however well intentioned, awakes all the misgivings and the passions of the rival groups in Europe, are simply adding to the unrest and the perils of our times. They are guilty of the mad act of tampering with forces which have arrived at a kind of tranquil equipoise.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

QUESTION OF HIGH COURT SUITS.

A meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trustees was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

Consideration was given to a report of the solicitors in regard to the suit filed by Mr. B. R. Roberts against the Improvement Trust in respect of the motor-cycle accident at Parel.

The chairman moved that the report be recorded, and that in future no High Court suit should be filed or defended without the previous sanction of his Board.

Mr. Wacha moved as an amendment that the Board regretted that the matter was not previously reported to the Board.

The amendment was lost, and the original proposition was carried, Mr. Wacha being the only member voting against it.

The Board next considered a letter from the architects of a building to be erected on a certain plot at Chowpatty, inquiring whether the premises could be let to the Western India Turf Club for office purposes.

It was resolved to inform the architects that the Board was not prepared to depart from the conditions of the lease requiring premises to be used for residential purposes only.

The Board then adjourned.

GENERAL BADEN-POWELL.

NOT TO VISIT INDIA UNTIL NOVEMBER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 10.

The statement that General Sir Robert Baden-Powell will shortly arrive in Bombay seems to be based on some misunderstanding. The *Pioneer* understands that Sir R. Baden-Powell will not come out until next November.

PARLIAMENT OPENS

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

EASTERN PROBLEMS.

RE-CONSTITUTION OF HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The weather was beautifully sunny and spring-like for the opening of Parliament to-day. The King and Queen drove in state from Buckingham Palace to Westminster through vast cheering crowds. The customary brilliant ceremony took place in the House of Lords.

The King read the Speech from the Throne.

He said that relations with foreign Powers continued to be friendly.

The King expressed his pleasure at his forthcoming visit with the Queen to France, testifying to the cordial relations between the two countries.

He hoped that the consultations regarding Albania and the Aegean Islands would contribute to the maintenance of peace in South-Eastern Europe, and trusted that on the arrival of a new ruler in Albania, progress would be made towards an efficient and stable administration.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

His Majesty continued: "I am happy to say that the Anglo-German and Anglo-Turkish negotiations regarding matters of importance to the commercial and industrial interests of Britain in Mesopotamia are rapidly approaching a satisfactory issue, while questions long pending with Turkey in respect to regions bordering on the Persian Gulf are in a fair way towards an amicable settlement."

The King expressed gratification at the signature to the convention dealing with the safety of life at sea. A Bill would be submitted to carry out the convention.

DROUGHT IN INDIA.

"I regret," he went on, "that the early cessation of the seasonal rains last autumn impaired the prospects of agriculture in considerable tracts of my Indian dominions. The area visited by severe drought is fortunately restricted, and timely measures have been taken for the relief of the distressed population.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

"I regret that efforts to arrive at a solution by agreement of problems connected with the Government of Ireland have so far not succeeded. In a matter in which the hopes and fears of so many of my subjects are keenly concerned, and which, unless handled now with foresight and judgment, and in a spirit of mutual concession, threatens grave future difficulties, it is my most earnest wish that the good-will and co-operation of men of all parties and creeds may heal dissensions and lay the foundations of a lasting settlement."

HOUSE OF LORDS REFORM.

The King announced bills for the reconstitution of the Second Chamber, and dealing with Imperial naturalisation, housing, education and other social reforms; also authorising loans to the East African Protectorates to enable them to carry out public works urgently needed.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Walter Long will move the Opposition amendment to the Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons, Lord Midleton being the mover in the House of Lords.

It is expected that Mr. Asquith will adopt a most conciliatory attitude and that he will indicate the strong desire of the Ministers to meet Ulster's demands. Mr Asquith will also invite specific proposals for further safeguarding Ulster's interests.—Reuter.

BALKAN QUESTIONS.

POSSIBLE "HITCH" AMONGST POWERS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

It has transpired that while accepting generally Britain's draft communication to be addressed to Athens and Constantinople, the Triple Alliance has opened the question of eventual measures to enforce the decisions of the Powers. It appears that there is reason to doubt Germany's willingness to participate in such measures, and a hitch is threatened, as it is unlikely that Greece will be willing to evacuate Albania unless peaceful possession of the Islands is assigned to her and effectually guaranteed.—Reuter.

KIKUYU CONTROVERSY.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE PRIMATE.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has made a statement with regard to the Kikuyu controversy. He declines to allow proceedings for heresy and schism to be taken against the Bishops of Uganda and Mombasa; but as questions of far-reaching importance have been raised he has decided to submit the matter to a consultative body of fourteen bishops which will hold its meetings in July.—Reuter.

BRITISH DEFENCES.

CITIZENS' MEETING AT THE GUILDHALL.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

At a large and representative meeting of citizens held at the Guildhall, a unanimous resolution was passed assuring the Government of the support of the commercial community in any measures ensuring the supremacy of the Navy and the safety of the Empire. Speakers emphasised that there could be no falser economy than to refuse funds for the adequate defence of the country.—Reuter.

S. AFRICAN STRIKE.

A HEAVY LIST OF OUTRAGES.

LABOUR LEADER AND THE INDEMNITY BILL.

CAPETOWN, Feb. 10.

General Smuts has placed on the table of the House of Assembly a return showing that thirty-eight outrages were committed, or attempted, during the recent labour troubles, including three explosions on railways, one of which was an attempt to wreck a troop-train.

The debate on the Indemnity Bill was resumed yesterday. The Labour leader Creswell declared that the Government and mine-owners had combined against the interests of workers. He described the Bill as a monument of audacity, and declared that the original cause of the trouble was the brutality of the Government last July.—Reuter.

THE LABOUR PARTY.

MR. MACDONALD RE-ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has been re-elected Chairman of the Labour Party, which has decided that its official amendment to the Address shall deal with the South African deportations.—Reuter.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT EXPECTED EARLY.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Reuter understands that the Anglo-German negotiations with regard to the Baghdad Railway in connection with the Anglo-Turkish negotiations on the same subject are in progress. German officials have been in London discussing the details and it is stated that it is practically settled that there shall be two British members on the board of administration.—Reuter.

PARIS, Feb. 10.

The *Matin* states that a Franco-German agreement will be published in a few days whereby, firstly, France renounces interest in the Baghdad Railway; secondly, a junction is arranged between the Baghdad Railway and the Black Sea system; thirdly, Germany withdraws in favour of France regarding the construction of railways in Syria.

The *Matin* adds that an Anglo-German agreement will be signed simultaneously.—Reuter.

JAPANESE NAVY ESTIMATES

TOKIO, Feb. 9.

The Budget Committee of the Diet has voted the reduction of the Navy, Estimates by £3,000,000.—Reuter.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.

It is semi-officially announced that the Crown Prince and Princess are considering a tour in the summer round Africa, visiting the German colonies.—Reuter

FRENCH INDIA.

PARIS, Feb. 10.

M. Bluysen, Deputy for the French Indies, has arrived in Paris to discuss questions affecting British and French India.—Reuter.

PARCEL POST.

SERVICE INAUGURATED IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.

The parcel-post was inaugurated throughout Canada at midnight last night. The first parcel which went through the new service was sent by the Postmaster-General to the Duke of Connaught and bore a commemorative inscription.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The death is announced of Mr. J. Brierley, B.A., author and journalist.—Reuter.

The death is announced of Major General Sir Stuart Brownlow Beatson Indian Army.—Reuter.

The late Major-General Sir Stuart Brownlow Beatson, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Extra Equerry to the King, was born on July 11, 1854, and was the son of an old officer of the East India Company. After leaving Wellington College he entered the 17th Regiment in 1873 and, joining the Indian Staff Corps, was posted to the 11th P. W. O. Lancers in 1876. He was subsequently Military Secretary to Sir H. McPherson.

He took part in the following campaigns:—N.-W. Frontier, Jowakai, 1878; Afghanistan, 1878-80; Egypt, 1882; Syria (on special duty); Burma, 1886; pursuit of Hlabo (brevet of Major); N.-W. Frontier 1897-8 Relief of Malakhand; Relief of Chakdara; action at Landakai; operations in Bagour, Mamund and Mohmand country; South Africa 1901 (where he commanded a mobile column and won the brevet of colonel.

When His Majesty the King toured India as Prince of Wales Sir Stuart acted as Military Secretary.

MINE DISASTER.

GRAVE ADMISSIONS BY A FIREMAN.

DANGERS WHICH WERE NOT REPORTED.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

A sensation was caused at the Home Office inquiry into the colliery disaster that occurred last October at the Universal Colliery, Senghenydd, when a fireman named Davies stated that he examined the pit a few hours previously and admitted that he found an explosive mixture but did not report it. Despite warnings given him by the Commissioner, Davies added that once before he had not reported a similar discovery.—Reuter.

The Senghenydd explosion in the mine occurred on October 14, last year, the number of lives lost being 430. Over 900 men were in the mine at the time, and the explosion was followed by an outbreak of fire.

In his summing up at the inquest, the coroner said that he disregarded entirely the statement that this was a deadly dangerous mine. As to the theories about the seat of the explosion, he disagreed with the view of Colonel Pearson, of the Home Office, who considered that the explosion was caused by a damaged lamp. He did not think that there was any criminal liability, but there might have been an error of judgment. Counsel for the coal-owners had contended that it was not absolutely necessary for the manager to keep a book in which the readings of the barometer should be recorded each day, but the coroner considered that this regulation should be strictly enforced.

The jury, who deliberated for six hours, in returning the verdict of accidental death, found that the colliery was properly ventilated on October 14; that it was properly inspected on the morning of that day, and that the explosion was caused by gas fed by coal dust. The weight of evidence, in their opinion, pointed to the conclusion that there had been a naked light at the lamp station, and this probably was where the explosion originated. They did not find that the neglect of any person or persons caused or contributed to the disaster. They made the following recommendations:—

That the lamp station should be placed in the arch work near the shaft.

That water tanks should be fitted with a spray to do away with the necessity for men using shovels and buckets to spray water.

That there should be more inspectors of mines to enable a thorough and frequent inspection of the collieries to be made.

They were of opinion that more attention should be given to the clearing of the roof and sides, and suggested also the placing of sprinklers at spots much nearer to the working faces than they were at present; also that the Home Office be urged to use all its endeavours to find a means of effectually dealing with the dust problem.

PANAMA CANAL.

U. S. PRESIDENT'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

President Wilson has now made it clear that he is absolutely opposed to preferential treatment being given to American coasting vessels passing through the Panama Canal. He has declared that the proposed exemption from tolls is a mistaken policy which is economically unjust and clearly a violation of the Hay Pauncefote treaty.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

Mr. Burke, Manager of the Canal Commissariat Department, and another official, have been suspended as the result of an investigation into transactions in connection with the supply of food to Canal labourers. It is alleged that Mr. Burke has invested 137,000 dollars during his tenure of his post and his prosecution is impending.—Reuter.

LOAN FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The issue of a four per cent. Union of South Africa loan of £4,000,000 at 98½ is imminent.—Reuter.

BARRISTER'S APPEAL.

SENTENCE REDUCED IN FRAUD CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

At the High Court, to-day, Justice Stephen and Teunon delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by Syed Khelafat Hussain, barrister, who had been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Gaya of cheating, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,500.

The appellant was practising in the courts at Bhagalpur and had a small property in that district which he transferred to his English wife for the benefit of the children by her. It was alleged that the appellant caused an advertisement to be published in the Calcutta papers requiring the services of officers for that estate with deposits of Rs. 500 by the selected candidates, and that he selected three persons and took deposit money from them. When the candidates found that the income of the estate did not even cover the pay of one of them they resigned and wanted their deposit money back.

The defence was that the deposit was taken on condition that they would hold the appointment for six months and that accused paid them seven and a half per cent. interest on the money. He was expecting financial help from England.

Assessors found the appellant not guilty, but the Sessions Judge held that the appellant was bankrupt and in need of money and convicted him on all the three counts of cheating.

Their lordships allowed the appeal in the case of two complaints, but confirmed the conviction in the case in which Harihar Choudhery was the complainant. They, however, thought the sentence too severe, and reduced it to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and remitted the fine.

INDIANS IN NEW ZEALAND.

IMMIGRATION TO BE RESTRICTED.

RECENT STEADY INFLUX.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

A telegram to the *Daily Mail* from Christchurch says that the steady influx of Hindus into New Zealand has been receiving the serious attention of the Government.

Mr. Massey, the Premier, states that something must be done to prevent the undue immigration of Hindus, and the matter will be dealt with firmly.—Reuter.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

VIOLENT SCUFFLE IN THE DIET.

TOKIO, Feb. 10.

A vote of want of confidence in the Government was defeated in the Diet to-day by 205 votes to 168.

While the debate was proceeding a great anti-Government meeting was held in Hibiya Park. Immense crowds also gathered in the vicinity of Parliament and the Navy Department, fully 25,000 people being in the streets. They were ominously silent awaiting the result of the vote.

During the debate a scuffle took place on the floor of the House between the Constitutionalists and Nationalists. One Nationalist was carried out unconscious.—Reuter.

A HAYTIAN REVOLUTION

LONDON, Feb. 10.

President Oreste, of Hayti, has escaped to Jamaica.

M. Zamor, the leader of the revolt, has been proclaimed President.—Reuter.

PORTUGUESE CABINET.

LISBON, Feb. 10.

Senhor Bernardino Machado has completed a coalition Cabinet with Senhor Lima as Minister for the Colonies.—Reuter.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

In conversation with the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration, President Wilson declared against a literacy test for immigrants.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The prospectus has been issued in Paris of a 4½ per cent. Russian Railway Loan of £26,600,000, at 93¼.—Reuter.

BELGIAN COTTON TRADE.

SHORT TIME IN GHENT MILLS.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 10.

Several large cotton mills at Ghent are working only four and five days a week, and some three, while everywhere the output has been greatly reduced.—Reuter.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

NEW RULE FOR PASSAGES OF SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb. 10.

The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question whether Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons, who are permitted to present themselves for professional examination in the prescribed subjects, either conjointly or separately, are entitled to free passage on one occasion only or on each occasion when the subject is taken separately for examination. The present practice is that free passage is allowed on one occasion when the prescribed subjects are taken by candidates conjointly, or for each journey when a subject is taken separately; and that in case of failure in any subject free passage is not allowed a second time for attending an examination in the same subject.

OTTOMAN CONSUL-GENERAL IN RAMPUR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RAMPUR STATE (U. P.), Feb. 10.

The Ottoman Consul-General arrived here yesterday. His Highness the Nawab extended him every hospitality, there being at the railway station to meet him a military guard-of-honour and the principal State officials. A salute of guns was fired. He stayed at the Palace, where His Highness visited him and remained with him several hours, subsequently taking him in his motor to Khas Bagh, where His Highness is at present staying.

A FRONTIER RAID.

FOUR VILLAGERS KILLED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 10.

News from Peshawar states that the Buneerwals have followed the evil example of their neighbours, the Utman Khel, and raided British territory. Rustam, some twenty miles north-east of Mardan, was their objective, and four villagers are said to have been killed.

The next meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council will be held on March 13, when the revised Financial Statement will be presented.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

BOMB OUTRAGES.

"ONE CONTROLLING BRAIN."

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE IN RAJA BAZAR CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

The enquiry into the Raja Bazar bomb case was resumed to-day before the Joint Magistrate of Alipore.

Mr. L. P. E. Pugh, who represented the Crown, summed up the evidence for the prosecution. After explaining the law of conspiracy, counsel submitted that there was ample evidence to connect the accused with the present conspiracy and the actual construction of bombs. There could be no doubt that the bombs found in the enquiry and exhibited in the case were explosive substances within the meaning of the Act. After comparing these bombs with those used in other outrages perpetrated by anarchists, it had been found that the present bombs and those in the Mymensingh, Moulvi Bazar, Midnapore, Delhi, Dalhousie-Square and Bhadreswar outrages were of similar construction. That was the deliberate opinion of the Government experts, who were entrusted with the examination of all those bombs, and Major Muspratt Williams in his evidence had said that they were also probably the result of one controlling brain.

The fact that the Bhadreswar outrage occurred after the arrests in the Raja Bazar case did not matter much, but there was one significant fact which ought not to be lost sight of. Just after the discovery of the Raja Bazar bomb factory, a letter was sent from Bankipur to Hironmoy, at Benares. In that letter the writer said: "Don't send anything here. Don't write anything here. There has been a great *golmal*." The arrests were made on November 21st, and the letter was dated November 24th. It reached Benares on the 25th, and the Viceroy visited Bankipore on the 29th. The question therefore arose, was the bomb used at Bhadreswar really intended for the Viceroy? The suggestion was that after that letter from Bankipur the person who was in possession of the bomb did not know what to do with it. He wanted to get rid of it and as the Bankipore mate refused to take charge of it, it was probably brought down to Bhadreswar and thrown at the police station. They would have to consider whether the bomb thrown at Bhadreswar Thana was intended to kill the occupants there, or really to get rid of it.

Counsel had not concluded, when the Court rose for the day.

SHAM "WAR" AT KARACHI.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Feb. 10.

A mobilisation of the whole of the defences of the Port of Karachi will take place at the end of this month and will last several days, during which the mechanism of a number of important special services will be tested.

General Sir Malcolm Grover, Commanding the Quetta Division, arrives here on Saturday, the 21st instant, and will inspect the troops on that day, as well as on Monday, the 23rd instant.

The "war" is to be conducted very realistically and an actual enemy will descend upon Karachi from Bombay or some other port, by sea, and the forces here will have to rely for all information as to the impending attack entirely on their own intelligence services.

LAHORE PAPER TO BE REVIVED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Feb. 10.

The *Zemindar* newspaper, Lahore, whose press was recently confiscated under the Press Act, applied to the District Magistrate for permission to start a new press in which to print the paper. The application has been granted, subject to the deposit of Rs. 2,000 security. The next issue of the *Zemindar* is likely to appear about March 1st.

AN ACT OF CLEMENCY.

23 OF THE AJODHYA RIOTERS TO BE RELEASED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

FYZABAD, Feb. 10.

Speaking here yesterday, Sir James Meston said that he had obtained the full concurrence of the Viceroy to the release at once of twenty-three persons sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in connection with the riot of last year in Ajodhya, when Hindus attacked Mohamedans, and also as an act of special clemency to reduce by one half the sentences of the remaining seven accused convicted in the same connection.

At the same time His Honor said he was placing with the District Officer Rs. 500 to be distributed amongst the poorer Mohamedans who suffered through the riot.

A SHORT STRIKE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

About 200 mistries employed by Messrs. Mackintosh, Burn and Co., of Calcutta, went on strike yesterday in sympathy with one of their number who had been reprimanded by an overseer for smoking in a prohibited place.

They declined to return to work when requested by the Manager to do so and were eventually moved on by the police as an obstruction was being caused in the street adjoining the works. Further pressure was eventually brought to bear on the men and in the afternoon they returned to their duties.

In pursuance of the decision arrived at some time ago to recognise the Women's Christian College at Ludhiana, as a provincial medical school for women, the Punjab Government has decided to make an annual grant for three years, in the first instance, of Rs. 84,000 to the college funds, and a special grant of Rs. 25,000 to the building und.

VICEROY'S TOUR.

GREAT PARADE AT JODHPUR.

END OF THE VISIT TO RAJPUTANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JODHPUR, Feb. 10

At 8 a.m. His Excellency attended the parade of the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers. Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, accompanied by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Lt.-Col. Sir John Roberts motored in advance to the parade ground and saw the proceedings from a stand in the rear of the flag-staff which had been specially erected for the occasion. This stand also accommodated all the visitors in the camp and the residents in Jodhpur.

A SPECTACULAR PARADE.

The parade was under the command of H. H. the Maharajah and was drawn up in line facing the stand. The Commandants of the two regiments were Colonel Maharaj Pratab Singh and Col. Maharaj Sher Singh. Punctually to the minute H. E. the Viceroy, accompanied by H. H. Maharaja Sir Pratab Singh, Major Holden, Major Strong, and His Excellency's personal staff, rode on to the parade-ground and after the Viceroy had been received with the usual salute, he accompanied by the Maharaja proceeded down the ranks of the regiments. In their picturesque uniforms the men, many of them wearing the China medal, looked a particularly smart and serviceable lot and in their subsequent movements which were carried out with precision, showed themselves to be well trained.

On His Excellency returning to the saluting base the line formed column of squadrons and headed by the Maharaja came past first at the walk, then at the trot and, lastly, at the gallop. Forming line again they advanced at the gallop and halted short of the saluting base where the Royal Salute was given, and received by His Excellency.

After expressing his appreciation of the fine display given by the two regiments to His Highness the Maharajah, His Excellency dismounted and in company with Her Excellency returned to the Residency.

VISIT TO STABLES.

Later in the morning Their Excellencies visited H. H. Maharaja Sir Pratab Singh's fine stables and subsequently inpected the stud of horses and ponies on the polo ground outside Sir Pratab Singh's house after lunch, to which the following had the honor of being invited:—H. H. the Maharajah; H. H. the Maharaja Sir Pratab Singh, Sir Elliot and Lady Colvin; Col and Mrs. Windham; Mr. and Mrs. La Touche; Major and Mrs. Grant; Mr. Van Wart; Mr. Livesay; Mr. Parish and His Highness's two small brothers, Maharaj Umed Singh and Maharaj Ajit Singh.

Their Excellencies left by motor for the station. After shaking hands with all those assembled on the platform Their Excellencies entered their carriages and at once the special steamed out of Jodhpur station. The departure was private.

DELHI, Feb. 10.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge returned to Delhi this morning on the conclusion of the Jodhpur tour.

THE AGRA RIOT CASE.

MORE EVIDENCE BY MAHOMEDANS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AGRA, Feb. 10.

In the case against two Hindus who are charged with rioting on the last day of Muharram, Mr. Alston, counsel for the prosecution, examined a Mahomedan shopkeeper at the hearing to-day, before Mr. Moore, I. C. S.

Witness said that when he was sitting near his tazia, the two accused came and threw bricks at him and said "maro." He ran away and the accused went off with his tazia. Mr. Bramley, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, came there some time after with mounted police. Witness reported the matter to the police.

Two other Mahomedan shopkeepers, in corroborating the evidence of the previous witness, said that a mob of Hindus, armed with lathis, came and took away the tazia of the first witness. Several other Mahomedans also gave evidence.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The magistrate framed charges against them under sections 147 and 295 I. P. C. for being members of an unlawful assembly, the common object of which was to use force and violence to Mahomedans with the intention of insulting their religion by destroying the tazia.

The application for bail was allowed on personal bonds of Rs. 250 and two sureties of Rs. 250 each.

MADRAS HIGH COURT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Feb. 10.

The following *Communique* is issued —Under section 3 of the Indian High Court's Act, of 1911, Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar has been appointed by the Governor-General in Council a temporary Additional Judge of the Madras High Court for two years with effect from the date on which he takes his seat in succession to Mr. T. Sadasiva Iyer.

The executive committee formed to promote a Scottish national memorial of King Edward held a meeting in Edinburgh. Lord Strathclyde was in the chair. It was intimated that the King and Queen attached considerable importance to the proposal to erect handsome gateways on the north and south sides of Holyrood Palace forecourt. The committee approved generally of the gateway designs submitted by Mr. Washington Browne, R.S.A., and he was asked to prepare a full detailed design, introducing a statue or medallion of his late Majesty.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

THE THAKORE SAHIB'S PETITION.

TO BE RESTORED TO THE FILE.

AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Davar's court was crowded yesterday morning, a large number of shareholders, depositors and creditors of the Specie Bank being present to hear his lordship's judgment in connection with the petition of the Thahore Sahib of Morvi in regard to the bank.

Several orders had previously been passed in regard to the Thakore Sahib's connection with the Specie Bank. Originally the Thakore Sahib petitioned the court to order the winding up of the Bank's affairs, but afterwards an application was made on his behalf for the withdrawal of the petition. The order permitting withdrawal was passed *ex parte* and the petition was returned to the attorneys of the Thakore Sahib.

Meanwhile an Official Liquidator, Mr. Sandes Slater, was appointed and he moved his lordship for a chamber summons which was granted, ordering the Thakore Sahib of Morvi to appear and show cause, if any, why the order permitting him to withdraw his petition in the above matter should not be vacated and why the said petition be not restored to the file of the High Court. The matter was argued by counsel before his lordship on January 27 when judgment was reserved. Yesterday judgment was delivered, the summons being made absolute and it was ordered that the Thakore Sahib's petition be restored to the file.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandhi and Co., appeared for the Thakore Sahib and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the Official Liquidator.

TEXT OF THE JUDGMENT.

The following is the text of the judgment:—

His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Morvi, a ruling chief of one of the Native States in Kathiawad, is a large share-holder of the Indian Specie Bank which is now under liquidation. Besides being a share-holder, he claims to be a creditor of the bank to the extent of about 33 lakhs of rupees. On the 1st of December, 1913, he presented a petition through his solicitor to me in chambers for an order for winding up the company. As at that time about half a dozen other petitions had already been presented to me, I accepted his petition but made no order for advertisement, or service, as it was quite unnecessary to do so. On the 4th of December I delivered judgment entrusting the carriage of the provisional liquidation proceedings to the petitioners Matubhai Govindbhai Doctor and another.

On the 19th of December all the petitions came on for hearing and an order for winding up was made and an Official Liquidator was appointed. Pending the hearing of the petitions, on the 16th of December, 1913, the Thakore Sahib's solicitor made an application to me in chambers to permit his client to withdraw his petition and to take it off the file. I acceded to his application and made an order to that effect *ex parte*. It was at that time well known that the Thakore Sahib was making very determined attempts to re-construct the Indian Specie Bank and for that purpose had been convening meetings of share-holders and creditors. When on the 16th of December this application was made to me to withdraw and take off from the file the Thakore Sahib's petition, I naturally concluded that at the hearing of the petition which was fixed for the 19th of December he intended to submit some sort of scheme for the re-construction of the Bank, and felt that his petition for winding up by the Court might prove embarassing to him; and taking that to be the sole and only object of the application I made the order asked for ex parte.

An application, however, was made to me by counsel on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator asking me to rescind the *ex parte* order of the 16th of December, pointing out to me that the *ex parte* order allowing the Thakore Sahib to withdraw his petition might have the effect of embarassing or defeating any claims that the Official Liquidator may have to make against the Thakore Sahib who had rendered himself amenable to the jurisdiction of this Court by invoking its assistance by the presentation of his petition. I granted a summons dated the 20th of December, 1913, calling upon the Thakore Sahib to show cause why the order should not be vacated and why the said petition should not be ordered to be restored to the file.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

That summons has been argued before me by Mr. Inverarity on behalf of the Thakore Sahibon Tuesday, the 27th January last. The learned counsel stated that he appeared under protest and contended that his client was not amenable to the jurisdiction of this Court, that the presentation of the petition was not by itself any ground for holding that the Thakore Sahib had become so amenable to the jurisdiction of this Court, that this Court had no right to issue a summons against him and that the order of the 16th of December should not be disturbed in any way. He further argued that the Thakore Sahib having presented his petition he was entitled to come before the court and ask for its withdrawal and cited certain authorities in support of his contention.

It seems to me quite clear that those authorities have no application at the present time, as both the present practice in England and our High Court Rule 640 entitle any other creditor or contributory to take up and go on with the petition. The question before me at present is not whether the present petition by the Thakore Sahib did or did not make him amenable to the jurisdiction of this court. The only question is whether the ex parte order made by me should be allowed to stand or should be vacated and the decision of this question must be influenced by the admitted facts in this case.

There can be no question that I have the power to vary, alter, modify,

(Continued on page 8.)

SPECIE BANK.

(Continued from page 7)

rescind, recall or set aside the order, if I find that it is one that requires in the interests of justice to be dealt with in that way, or if I am satisfied that it is an order that is inadvertently made or is an order that ought not to have been made. This question was carefully considered by me in the case of Nagardas Vutsraj vs. Anandrobhai, reported in 9 Bom: Law Repr., page 495. This order of the 16th of December was made by me under an entire misapprehension as to the object of the Thakore Sahib in asking me to allow him to withdraw his petition. I assumed that that object was merely to save himself from embarassment in bringing forward before the court a scheme for the re-construction of the bank. It now appears that that was not his real object. I asked Mr. Inverarity at the argument of this summons to tell me what the object of the Thakore Sahib was in making the application to be permitted to withdraw his petition, and the learned counsel could give me no information on the subject and told me that he was unable to do so. The object which I assumed the Thakore Sahib had in view evidently was not the real object, because so far as he is concerned he never brought before me any scheme whatever for the re-construction of the bank. As the application for withdrawal of this petition was deliberately made, and as the attempt to cancel the order of the 16th of December is strongly resisted by him, I assume that there must be some object in the attempt to take the petition in question off the file. That object can only be gathered from facts about which there can be no dispute, and what are those facts? The Thakore Sahib is a holder of a very large number of shares in respect of which calls have to be made by the liquidator for unpaid capital of the bank. The Thakore Sahib admits that within a very short time of the closing of the bank's doors he has obtained from the bank a large number of valuable securities, and his current account was debited with Rs. 16,50,000. The learned counsel appearing for him gave some explanation in connection with that transaction, and on this summons an affidavit has been put in by a clerk of the Thakore Sahib's solicitor in whose mouth the same explanation is put. This deponent, Shapurji Sorabji Joshi, cannot possibly have any personal knowledge of what he is saying. The only person who could give the explanation and vouch for the truth of it is the Thakore Sahib himself, and it is to be noticed that he has carefully abstained from making any affidavit himself. The transaction under which the bank parted with valuable securities, worth lakhs of rupees, at a time when it was in hopelessly insolvent circumstances, requires to be carefully investigated, and it remains to be seen whether the view taken of this transaction by the accountants is correct or whether it is "grossly misleading and unfair" as the solicitor's clerk is made to say in his affidavit.

SILVER SPECULATIONS.

Then, again, the Thakore Sahib claims to be a creditor of the bank to the extent of 33 lakhs of rupees. No doubt, it is a fact that 33 lakhs of rupees stand to the credit of the Thakore Sahib in the books of the bank, but it is equally a fact that the Thakore Sahib was a director of this bank, and it was notorious for years that the bank was carrying on enormous speculative transactions in silver. The Managing Director, before his death, openly stated to me in court that those transactions were carried on by the bank on behalf of a syndicate, and he refused to disclose the names of all the members of that syndicate. Those silver transactions have resulted in heavy losses amounting to over a crore of rupees. It is most essential, therefore, to ascertain who were the members of that syndicate, and who are liable to contribute towards those losses. It also remains to be ascertained what, if any, are the liabilities of the directors in respect of this and other matters. It will be for the Thakore Sahib to explain why such a large sum of money as 33 lakhs of rupees, belonging to him, were allowed to lie uninvested as a deposit in the bank.

It must also be remembered that when the bank failed and the directors and others presented their petitions to the court for winding up the bank, the Thakore Sahib, after he had presented his petition, was making desperate attempts to save the bank from liquidation and take the bank's affairs away from the court and prevent the investigation of its affairs by the court consequent on the liquidation by the court.

AN INCORRECT STATEMENT.

One other matter I should like to notice here in the affidavit put in by the solicitor's clerk on behalf of the Thakore Sahib on this summons. It is stated that although counsel appeared for the Thakore Sahib on the 4th of December, the day I delivered judgment, he was specially instructed to make no application for the carriage of proceedings on behalf of his client, and the solicitor's clerk then goes on to say that it is incorrect that His Highness applied to this honorable court to give him the carriage of the winding-up order and the liquidation proceedings. This statement of the clerk, so far as it relates to counsel and his instruction, is perfectly correct, but in so far as it states that no application was made to the effect mentioned above, the same is wholly incorrect, as will appear from the following paragraph in my judgment which I delivered on the 4th of December, 1913:—

"Having come to the conclusion that the petitioning directors should not have the carriage of these proceedings, it remains to be determined as to who should have them. All the petitioners urge, on some ground or another, that they should be entrusted with that duty. One of such petitioners is the Thakore Sahib of Morvi, and his solicitor in presenting the petition told me that he was an absentee director and therefore incurred no liabilities and that as he was by far the largest creditor and shareholder, he should have the conduct of the winding-up proceedings. I find on his petition that he has at a time when the bank was in sore straits advanced Rs. 16,50,000 and obtained a large number of securities from the bank. Quite apart from the question as to whether he would or would not be held liable for anything as a director, the fact that he was mixed up with the managing director in monetary transactions at a time when the bank was in great financial difficulties and various other considerations make it extremely undesirable that he should have a hand in the winding-up of this company."

This passage in my judgment shows, beyond all doubt, that His Highness when he presented his petition did desire to have the conduct of the liquidation proceedings.

Under all these circumstances it is not an unfair presumption in the absence of any explanation on his part as to the object in trying to withdraw his petition, that the Thakore Sahib wishes to protect himself under his personality as a ruling chief against making himself amenable to the jurisdiction of this court. It is in the highest degree essential in the interests of many thousands of shareholders and depositors, who have been ruined by the failure of this bank, that nothing should be done by this court that might even remotely have the effect of impairing or defeating its jurisdiction over the Thakore Sahib whose name was prominently before the public as a director of this bank. It must be remembered that the personality and the position of the directors forming a directorate of a public company are important factors in inspiring confidence in the public and in inducing such public to entrust its moneys to such companys, and whatever may be the responsibilities or liabilities of the directors of the Specie Bank, they are matters that still remain to be investigated. I feel no doubt whatever that my order of the 16th of December is an order that was inadvertently made and ought not to have been made and the interests of justice require that it should be revoked. If I had not been influenced by a wrong assumption on my own part and if I had before my mind the consideration that such an order might, however remotely, affect in any way the interests of the bank by affecting, impairing or defeating the jurisdiction, I would never have made the order.

Having regard to all the circumstances I have mentioned, I have no hesitation in making the summons absolute and revoking my order of the 16th of December, 1913. I direct the Thakore Sahib's solicitors who have obtained possession of their client's warrant and petition under the order now revoked to return the same to the Prothonotary forthwith and the Prothonotary will restore the same to the file. The Thakore Sahib of Morvi must pay the liquidator's costs of this summons and I certify that this was a fit case for the employment of counsel.

AN INNOCENT WOMAN.

DESPICABLE ATTEMPT TO GET HER INTO TROUBLE.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector T. W. Kale of the Excise Department, charged a Hindu woman named Chundrabai with possessing twenty-six grains of cocaine, without a license from the Collector of Excise.

The prosecution alleged that in consequence of information received, the Excise Inspector arrested the accused, who was passing along the road at Null Bazaar, on Saturday morning, with a bundle in her hand. The bundle, when opened, was found to contain some parched rice and amongst it thirteen packets of cocaine.

The defence was that the accused had filed a complaint in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate against one Shivram, havaldar, for assault, and that on the Saturday morning one Kashiram, who was known to her as also to Shivram, gave her the bundle and told her to leave it at his tea-shop, and she was taking the bundle to the shop, when she was arrested.

His worship, after hearing the evidence, held that it was one of those wicked attempts to bring one's enemy into trouble. When arrested, the accused at once said that the bundle was given to her by Kashiram and the Excise officer was informed only about ten minutes before the arrest that a woman, answering her description, was to pass along the road with a bundle containing cocaine. His worship thought that Shivram, the havaldar, was at the bottom of the affair. The Court held that the woman was absolutely innocent and ordered her to be acquitted.

His worship regretted that she was kept in the lock-up and that Rs. 200 in cash were asked as surety when Mr. Athavle went to the lock-up and applied for her release on bail. The magistrate was sorry that he could not give the woman any compensation because the Crown was the prosecutor.

CHARGE OF BREACH OF TRUST.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Vithal Karandikar charged Trimbuck Nilkanth with breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,326 for which a complaint had been lodged by the Honorary Secretaries of the Railway Library at Bhusaval. The man had come down to Bombay, and was arrested.

His worship ordered the accused to be sent to the First-class Magistrate's Court at Bhusaval for trial.

WIFE AND FATHER ATTACKED.

CHARGE AGAINST THE HUSBAND.

Shortly after midnight yesterday, Aylabai and her father, Pandu Babaji, the former a girl of 18 and the latter an old man of 55, were admitted into Sir J. J. Hospital, suffering from injuries caused with a chopper. They are lying in a precarious condition.

Aylabai, it is alleged, did not live harmoniously with Jairam, who is a shoemaker, and often left his house and went and lived with her parents. On Monday evening, while returning home, Jairam learnt that his wife had again left him and gone to her parents. According to the police investigation he went to herparents' house and attacked her with a chopper. The parents ran to her assistance and took her to Nall Bazar chowki. While they were going to the police station Jairam again came up and struck the old man on the back of the head with the same chopper. He attempted to run away but was arrested by some of the people who had collected there.

Inspector O'Brien, yesterday afternoon placed Jairam before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and the case was remanded pending the recovery of the injured persons.

CREDIT BANK CASES.

THE CHARGES AGAINST HERANA.

APPLICATION TO WITHDRAW.

ACCUSED'S COMPETENCY AS A WITNESS.

The second of the series of Credit Bank prosecutions came up yesterday in the Esplanade Police Court, when Jaffer Joosub, the manager and secretary, N. R. Mistry, an auditor, and Herana, the accountant of the Credit Bank of India were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, on charges of criminal breach of trust and abetment of that offence under section 215 of the Indian Companies Act, and sections 408 and 409 of the Indian Penal Code, in that they, on the 7th day of January, 1911, did knowingly publish a false balance-sheet, showing an item of profit in the profit and loss account and thereby instigated the directors of the bank to recommend a dividend of five per cent., which the shareholders sanctioned, and which amount, when paid as dividend, went out of the capital of the bank.

Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, prosecuted, while Mr. Velinkar, with Mr. Framji Mehta, and Mr. Khorshed Nariman, appeared for Jaffer Joosub; Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Mr. Dinshah Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Viccaji for Mistry; and Mr. Godinho and Mr. Dhondi, pleaders, defended Herana.

The Public Prosecutor, opening the case, said that it was in a great many respects different from that which had been before his worship in connection with the same bank's affairs against Jaffer Joosub—not very different as to main facts but as to details. In this case the complaint was first laid by Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Liquidator, against Jaffer and Mistry, and the complaint alleged that on January 7, 1911, the balance-sheet of the Credit Bank of India was issued to the shareholders to show the true position of the bank, and a statement of profit and loss was given with it. The balance-sheet was signed by Rice and Mistry as auditors, Herana, as the accountant, Jaffer Joosub as manager, and the report recommending its adoption was signed by five directors. Of course, the balance-sheet was not signed by the directors, but the report annexed to the account was signed by Kazi Kabiruddin and other directors; and the notice of the public meeting which was held on January 7, 1911, was signed by Jaffer Joosub. The draft report was signed by Kazi Kabiruddin. It was the same report which was afterwards printed. The complaint went on to say, the Public Prosecutor added, that the balance-sheet included diverse and false statements and information, amongst which were the four items mentioned by the Official Liquidator in the complaint lodged before his worship. For the purposes of this prosecution, Mr. Nickolson said he was not dealing with the items marked A, B, and D, respectively, but he would deal with item C, an amount of Rs.22,026-15-2, which was shown, as profit in the statement of profit and loss. To shorten the present proceedings, the Public Prosecutor said that he would assume that items A, B, and D, were correct, though he was not prepared to say that they were correct.

DUTIES OF THE ACCUSED.

It was the duty of the first accused, Jaffer, to prepare a correct balance-sheet and profit and loss statement, and it was the duty of the second accused, Mistry, to examine it and see that it was correct. Any officer of a company, who altered, falsified, concealed or wrongly showed the accounts, was liable to be punished under this section. Now Jaffer, as manager and secretary, was an officer of the bank, there was no question about it. As to Mistry, Mr. Nicholson submitted he was an officer also, because he was not a temporary auditor, but was appointed by the shareholders to examine and place before them correctly the accounts of the company. There were many rulings that the auditor was an officer, and the Public Prosecutor would only cite one recent ruling of the Allahabad High Court. Therefore they both came under section 215 of the Indian Companies Act. In the second complaint laid by Mr. Sethna, it was stated that the legal duty of the directors was not to make a dividend except out of profit. The object of the accused, in falsely showing a profit, was to instigate the directors to recommend the shareholders to pay a dividend, which in reality came out of the capital of the bank. The allegation was that there was no profit whatever, but on the contrary, there was a loss of Rs. 1,700.

He was not proceeding on the charge of cheating, continued the Public Prosecutor, though he did not allege that there was no cheating. Of the five directors, Sir Balchandra was asked to take up the directorate subsequent to the meeting of the directors, which approved the balance-sheet. He did not attend a meeting of directors until February, so the four directors concerned were Messrs. Kazi Kabiruddin, Hiralal Shroff, Rahim Joosub and Gulamhusein Patel. These four were present at the meeting at which the statement was made that the balance-sheet was correct. Jaffer and Mistry were also charged under sections 408 and 409 of the Indian Penal Code, with aiding and abetting each other. It did not matter whether the directors were in league with them or that they were cheated by the accused. The result of their preparing a false balance-sheet was that the directors recommended, and the shareholders passed the payment of a 5 per cent. dividend and the payment was made.

HERANA'S CASE.

The Public Prosecutor at this stage asked the permission of his worship to withdraw the prosecution, so far as the third accused, Herana (the accountant), was concerned. He was doing it under advice; besides it might be argued, he was not an officer of the company. Again, continued Mr. Nicholson, he had gone through the articles of association of the bank and could not find any article by which he was compelled to sign the balance-sheet or statement of accounts. He (Herana) knew what was done by the other accused and how it was done, and therefore if he was discharged by his worship he would be called as a witness for the prosecution.

Mr. Velinkar and Mr. Kenneth Kemp strongly opposed the application. Their argument was that such a course was wrong in law and facts. Mr. Velinkar quoted High Court rulings to show that such a person would not be a reliable witness and a co-accused should not be held competent to give evidence against the other accused. The law only permitted such a course in summons cases and not in warrant cases. The present case was a warrant case. On the last occasion his worship had ruled, on the report of Inspector Morris, that a *prima facie* case was established against him; and now without any further development the Court could not order his discharge.

The Public Prosecutor next put it as an alternative that he be allowed to conduct the prosecution of the third accused separately, so that he could be called as a witness in the case against Jaffer and Mistry.

Mr. Velinkar also opposed a separate trial. He said that it was against all principles of law. It was laid down in law that what could not be done by direct means ought not to be allowed to be done by indirect means.

His worship reserved judgment on this point, and the Public Prosecutor continued his remarks. He explained to the Court how figures had been "cooked" in the balance-sheet, with the object of instigating the directors to recommend a dividend.

Further enquiry was adjourned till to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Feb. 10.

Major Trevor, the Buffs, has been selected for appointment as Garrison-Adjutant, Belfast.

Brigadier General Johnson, Commanding Dehra Dun Brigade, is granted leave for six months.

Captain W. F. Reichwald, R.A., is appointed Assistant Military Secretary to Sir Beauchamp Duff.

Captain H. L. Budge, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots, is appointed adjutant of the 3rd Reserve Battalion of that regiment.

The retirment of Colonel H. G. C. Swayne, R.E., has been approved with effect from February 23, 1914.

Lieutenant Shuttleworth, York and Lancaster Regiment, is permitted to resign his commisson.

Lieutenant he Honorable Twisleton Wykeham Fiennes, R.A., is posted to "A" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

2nd Lieutenant C. J. E. Greenwood is posted to the Indian Establishment for a tour of duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. C. Birch R.A., is permitted to retire from January 28, 1914.

Lieutenant Hope-Johnstone, Royal Berkshire Regiment, is permitted to resign his Commission.

The following officers, Second Lieutenants of the Indian Army, unattached, are attached to battalions of British Infantry Regiments on their arrival in India:—J. L. Johnson, 1st Battalion, Highland Infantry; H. M. Pim, 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers; G. S. Johnson, 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment; H. M. K. Gracey, 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderer; G. N. Vansittart, 2nd Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment; G. H. Lane, 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry; P. R. Tahoud, 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment; A. L. W. Neave, 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry; H. N. Christian, 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment; R. A. Savory, 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment; G. Angell, 1st Battalion Welsh Regiment.; W. R. F. Trevelyan, 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers; F. S. Tucker, 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment; H. De. L. Penfold, 1st Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; B. G. White, 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment; N. H. Broadway, 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment; W. A. Broadfoot, 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers; R. C. Fleecher, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders: W. F. Campbell, 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment; H. D. H. Y. Nepean, 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps; K. A. Garrett, 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment; G. Lewis, 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment; D. S. Frazer, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders; C. H. C. Gore, 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment; L. H. Brunlees, 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment; E. V. R. Bellers, 3rd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment; G. R. Dowland, 2nd Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment; H. S. Gordon, 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment; H. E. Robertson, 2nd Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment; J. A. Clegg, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment; J. H. Taylor, 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment; W. R. Moll, 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment; H. M. Hamilton, 3rd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment; J. P. Fullerton, 2nd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment; J. P. Dening, 1st Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment; E. J. Fulton, 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry; A. G. C. Bidie, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders; 2nd Lieutenant F. N. Maltby, 2nd Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry; 2nd Lieutenant D. H. Gordon, 2nd Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment and 2nd Lieutenant B. W. G. Walker, 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment.

FIRE IN A MILL.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 30,000.

In the mixing room of the David Mill, Carol-road, a fire was discovered on Monday. The mill's fire appliances were immediately requisitioned, and the Haines-road and Chinchpoogly fire engines were sent for. In half an hour the fire was put out, but the damage caused by fire and water is estimated at Rs. 30,000. This is covered by insurance.

The origin of the fire is not known.

DEAD BODY FOUND.

The dead body of a young Sidi was found lying between the tennis screen and the compound wall of a bungalow at Colaba, on Monday evening. It was first seen by Mahomedally, who has a shop in that locality.

The police were informed and had the body removed to the Morgue.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning.

The police beat *battuki*, but no one came forward to indentify the body. There were no marks of violence on the body.

In the circumstances the jury returned an open verdict.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

EVIDENCE AT THE SECOND SITTING.

SIR C. ARMSTRONG'S VIEWS.

The Public Services Commission sat again yesterday at the Secretariat, the work being again divided into two sections. In the first, evidence with regard to the Customs and Agricultural Departments was taken, and in the second, witnesses were examined with regard to Factories, the Salt Department and Excise.

CUSTOMS.

Sir Charles Armstrong was examined as a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. He said that a salary of Rs. 300 was too low for officers to start with. They should be started on a salary of at least Rs. 400 a month. Assistants in large commercial houses were generally given an initial salary of Rs. 400. They were brought out between the ages of 22 and 25 years. They preferred I.C.S. men as Collectors in the Customs in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Since the reorganisation there had been but few changes in the personnel of Collectors of Customs. The main reason for the reorganisation was to allow an interchange of officers. They were satisfied with the Customs administration at present. Speaking generally, it was necessary to have first class European supervision. His experience was that even if Indians of ability were found, they lacked the administrative ability for Collectorships. In the preventive service European supervision was essential.

On the question of recruitment, Sir Charles said he thought some experience was necessary for men recruited into the Customs, especially in the Appraising Department. He would recommend men who had some local experience in mercantile work. A man ought to have ten years' experience in mercantile work before being employed in the Customs.

Sir Charles then said that they favoured the creation of a Director-General of Customs, as different collectors often issued contrary rules. But at present, he thought, a better understanding prevailed among the collectors in the different ports.

Further questioned by the chairman, the witness said he had not had much experience of non-civilian collectors, but the Chamber favoured I.C.S. men, because I.C.S. men were in touch with the Government, and they were the connecting link between the people and the Government.

Questioned by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, witness said that he had known Indian officers, especially as assistant collectors, and they were, on the whole, satisfactory.

In reply to Mr. Sly, Sir Charles said that in commercial firms, departments under European supervision worked better.

In reply to Sir Valentine Chirol, Sir Charles said he did not think that a man selected from a mercantile firm would show any difference in his relations with the firm from which he came to those he might have with other firms.

AGRICULTURE.

Mr. G. F. Keatinge, Director of Agriculture, was examined. He said that no further separation should be made between research and teaching work. He would like to have some men who would primarily devote their time to research.

As regards selection to the Pusa Institute, witness said there was some discontent among the Provincial men.

Men for the research institute had to be trained specially for that. The Pusa Institute was useful for the purpose of advice, and sometimes it gave valuable advice.

As regards the appointment of Directors of Agriculture, witness said that it would be better if a certain number of them were qualified men, and they might be selected from the officers who would know about agricultural matters in the province. The work of the Director was mainly of an administrative character. So long as a man had the capacity, he did not think they should get men outside the agricultural services. If they selected a man who knew something of the work, as he came in touch with the work he might become an administrator.

As for the training of provincial officers, witness said he would prefer to send them to Poona, rather than to Pusa.

Witness thought that they would have to further sub-divide the departments in course of time.

In reply to Mr. Madge, witness said that he did not know of any number of landlords showing interest in research work, but now some of the big landlords were sending their sons to the college for study.

In reply to Mr. Fisher, witness said that it would be of great advantage to send students to Cambridge, as it gave them a wider idea of the work.

In reply to Mr. Sly, witness said that it was certainly necessary that the men should have some practical training.

He thought that in the Provincial Service they had some men who were fit to be taken into the Imperial Service. These men were comparatively young. They would be able to do the work if they were transferred from one part of India to another.

DR. MANN'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Harold H. Mann, Principal of the Agricultural College at Poona, was next examined. He said that the men selected should have some knowledge of the conditions of the country. The probationary period depended on the men themselves. He knew men who had been in India for two years and learned the work, and he knew men who took ten years to learn. He, therefore, advocated a long period of probation. Asked as to whether a more rigid probation would not affect recruitment, he said that at present there would be some difficulty in recruiting, but the dificulty must be overcome by making the position more attractive.

There were Indians competent to occupy the major services.

Regarding the college at Poona, he said they had been having good classes for the last five ot six years. Some of the students belonged to the land-owning classes, and a few of them studied for the purpose of cultivation. There was an increasing demand for qualified men and those who were passing out were getting employment; many were in the Agricultural Department, a certain number in private service, and a certain number were doing work on their own lands. The demand was not solely due to the Agricultural Department, but the Department was one of the causes for the increasing interest taken in agriculture. Regarding the selection of candidates for research work, witness was asked whether he would prefer a man who had take a scientific degree from a university, or one who had passed the agricultural college examination, and he replied that there were difficulties in both, as a science student would take long to acquire a bent for agriculture and an agricultural student would take long to learn enough science for research work.

Regarding the Pusa Institute, Dr. Mann said it would be very ideal if they could get men from the Provincial Service for the Pusa Institute, but he doubted whether the Provincial men would go there, as they could do better work in the provinces. The Pusa Institute should be a central bureau, like the one at Washington.

In reply to Mr. Fisher, Dr. Mann said that the discontent among the Provincial Service was because the Imperial Service was barred to them. He did not think there was any other discontent.

Mr. S. L. Ajlekar, of the Provincial Service, said that the distinction between men of the same qualifications in the Imperial and Provincial Services should be abolished. He also suggested the maximum pay in the Provincial Service should be raised from Rs. 550 to Rs. 800.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE.

Dr. E. J. Butler and Mr. S. Milligan, representing the whole of the Imperial Service, were then examined together. The number of the whole Service was about sixty. Dr. Butler said the recruitment at present was unsatisfactory. He advocated a permanent selection board for the agricultural service. He did not think that retired officers would be quite satisfactory as they would be out of touch with the present problems. At the present time feeling in the Provincial Service was very strong.

Mr. Milligan said that the men selected for the Imperial Service should have some experience in the Home Board of Agriculture. The men, who were selected for research work, should have had some practical experience. They would prefer men with some local experience for research work. Ten years' experience would be sufficient.

Mr. C. E. Low, Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces, was next examined. He said he would like to make Pusa a centre of general research, dealing with fundamental questions regarding the whole of India. The work of the Pusa Institute and the Provincial Department should not be allowed to clash. He suggested that the staff at Pusa should be above a certain age, and some of them should be selected from the Provinces. Indians could be trained for research work.

This concluded the day's sitting.

THE SECOND SECTION.

Lord Ronaldshay presided over Section "B." The Commissioners were; Sir Murray Hammick, Sir Theodore Morrison, the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal and the Hon. Mr. Justice Rahim.

Mr. E. L. Sale, Collector of Bombay, was the co-opted member in the Factory and Boiler Inspection Departments.

The first witness examined, yesterday, was Mr. D. R. Macintosh, Chief Inpector of Boilers, Bombay. In reply to the Chairman, he said the Chief Inspector and first Inspector could be recruited from the junior inspectors. In order to attract a better class of men, the salary of the junior Inspectors should be increased. He would not like to see the staff of junior inspectors reduced, and their work entrusted to engineering clerks.

Mr. Chaubal asked the witness what was at the bottom of his statement that the class of Indians fitted for the work of his department would be hampered in the discharge of their duties by caste trammels? The Parsis had no caste trammels nor had any other community except Brahmins. He therefore asked Mr. Macintosh whether there were any grounds on which he had based his statement.

Mr. Macintosh replied that some of the Indians did not like to do dirty work. It might be due not to caste trammels but to another sort of trammels.

Mr. C. Walke, Inspector of Boilers, Bombay, examined by the chairman, said his scheme was that the factory, boiler and smoke nuisance inspectors should be amalgamated, so that there would be some improvement, as well as economy. Such a scheme was discussed by the Government some time back, but was abandoned on the ground that the inspector who did both kinds of work would not have the opportunity of inspecting the mill-hands if he went to inspect boilers.

In reply to Mr. Sale, the witness said that many accidents to boilers had occurred because the inspectors had no mill experience.

MR. WADIA'S EVIDENCE.

The other witness was Mr. N. N. Wadia, representative of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association. In reply to the chairman, the witness said all inspectors should have some experience of land-boilers, which had a greater length of service than marine-boilers. The appointments of inspectors should be open to Royal Indian Marine engineers, Mercantile Marine engineers and engineers with experience of land-boilers. The witness said that the present number of inspectors was very large, while the number of boilers had not been increasing. He was against the work regarding the Cotton Excise Duties being entrusted to inspectors who had no knowledge of mill-machinery. He said the Chief Inspector of Factories should rather be under the Government than under the Collector of Bombay.

In reply to Mr. Sale, Mr. Wadia said the boiler inspection work was now carried on satisfactorily and he thought there would be no deterioration if the number of inspectors was lessened.

To Mr. Chaubal, the witness stated that 4,000 children were actually working, while passes were issued for 13,000.

Mr. J. D. F. Engel, Inspector of Factories, Bombay, in reply to the chairman, said he advocated the imperialisation of the service in order to give the men a bigger field.

SALT DEPARTMENT.

In the Provincial Salt Department, Mr. W. C. Shepherd, Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, sat as a co-opted member.

The chairman then called Mr. H. G. Bulkley, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.

To Mr. Shepherd, he said the amalgamation of the Salt and Excise Departments would be unpopular.

The Commission rose for the day.

JERUSALEM.

HOW THE JEWS HAVE RETURNED.

A NEW QUESTION IN THE POLITICS OF THE EAST.

It is impossible to convey any idea of the atmosphere which surrounds this city, says Mr. M. Philips Rice, writing of Jerusalem in the *Manchester Guardian*. It is, perhaps, most remarkable as a place to study abnormal humanity! Religious ascetics and semi-lunatics are crowded together with the representatives of nearly every religious sect in the world, from Abyssinian Christians to Zionists. Not only is Jerusalem the great Christian centre, but also it is the most sacred place after Medina and Mecca to the Mahomedans, and it is now more than ever perhaps the "Holy of Holies" for that great cosmopolitan Jewish community scattered throughout the world. Hence the importance of Jerusalem in the politics of the East, for in these countries religious ideals play a greater part in the moulding of national policies than in Europe.

Without doubt, the question of the moment is the Zionist movement. The partial emancipation of the Jews in Europe from oppression and disability has had one effect during the last thirty years; it has enabled them to look about with some degree of hope for a place where their national ideals may be realised. Backed by the power of international finance which the Jews can command, and having prominent men of all countries in political and financial quarters, they have accomplished already what may profoundly affect the future of the Ottoman Empire. At present the Jewish population of Palestine numbers 120,000, of whom 70,000 are in Jerusalem, and in that city they number more than half the population. There they have six schools, including one "gymnasium" and a "seminary" for teachers. At Jaffa there are four Jewish schools and one gymnasium.

ZIONISM AND THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

The question arises as to what attitude the Zionist movement is going to take towards the Ottoman Empire. Is it going to be political and aim at the formation of a State, or at any rate an autonomous community, within the Empire, or is it going to remain purely a cultural movement, aiming at the spread of Hebrew among the Jews of Palestine, the encouragement of Jewish literature, and the inculcation of the Jewish idea in general? At present it would appear that the last line is the line of least resistance, but it is well to remember that there is no sharp division between an educational movement and a political movement, and no community which has developed a strong feeling of unity in general culture can for long refrain from taking some sort of political action.

There are already signs of a militant movement among the Jewish colony in Jerusalem. As I write there is going on a serious conflict in certain schools of German-Jewish foundation over the use of Hebrew. The students have all gone on strike to insist that Hebrew shall replace German as the language of the schools. The founders of the schools, being German, are holding out, largely under German influence, for the German language. The Hebrew party is backed, temporarily at any rate, by French political influence. Thus, the Hebrew question bids fair to become the shuttlecock of rival European diplomacies, and Zionism falls between two contending rivals, each seeking to influence it according to their own interest. In the end the Jew will probably come out on top.

What attitude will the Turkish Government take towards Zionism? In the days of Abdul Hamid no Jew could come into Palestine without the greatest difficulty, and he was forbidden to colonise or to buy land. The recent concessions of the Young Turks to the various nationalities of the Empire include the Jews within their scope. There is absolutely no restriction on the movements of Jews into Palestine now, and if the colonisation continues, and if the language questions of Turkey are settled on the basis of local recognition of languages spoken by the majority in any given place, the time may be far distant when Hebrew may become the official language of Palestine.

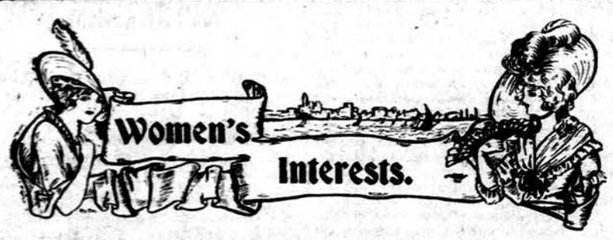
ENGLISH AND GERMANS.

SUPERIORITY IN CHEMICAL RESEARCH.

The report circulated that Professor H. E. Armstrong, in comparing Englishmen with Germans, recently said that two Englishmen can do as much work as ten Germans, needs a little modification. When he said it he was proposing a vote of thanks to Professor H. Brereton Baker, who had just given an address to the Association of Science Masters in Public Schools on the defects in our present system of teaching science.

In his summary, Professor Baker had mentioned the fact that German manufacturers were in the habit of employing research chemists to an extent quite unknown in England. He instanced a case in which one of his old students had been put in charge of chemical works in Mannheim. This student, now a highly accomplished chemist, told him a few days ago that he was at present controlling 50 research chemists all working in the laboratories of his factory.

In a long criticism of Professor Baker's address, which was intented to be a contentious one, Professor Armstrong said that he hated the idea that was being preached in so many quarters that chemical research was better in Germany than in England; we had no reason to copy Germany; English chemists were just as good, and although there were a few outstanding names, and vast masses of literature were produced in that country, we must remember that England had no reason to be ashamed of the great ideas that her chemists had given to the world. He claimed that our researchers reached a far higher average than those in Germany. When he was working there himself, some of his fellow-students wondered how he could manage to keep four different pieces of work going on in different rooms. Their idea was to stand in front of one beaker all day, and to call a laboratory boy to hold when they went to touch it. In this way ten German chemist never got through as much work as two English chemists could do.



FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

BEWITCHING BONNETS FOR MOTORING.

COSTUMES AT THE "THREE ARTS" BALL.

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Miss Ashwell settled the question as to what is exactly meant by Futurist Drama by appearing at the Three Arts Ball in orange-coloured hair, a patch-work skirt wired into the form of a half-closed umbrella upside-down, and long pantaloons caught in at the ankle, with little frills of green tulle. Futurist costumes were also worn by several other ladies, among whom one noticed Miss Lilian Braithwaite, who also wore an umbrella-shaped skirt.

In the crowd of early arrivals one saw for a flash, and lost again in another, Lord Monkswell, in all the glittering glory of an Eastern nobleman; Mrs. Melville Symons, a cream and Wedgwood blue Watteau lady; Mrs. Malcolm Spicer in the doublet and hose of Rosalind; Mr. Colin-Cooper as a pink and gold Georgian beau; Mrs. Anthony Hope, arrayed in a very beautiful and apparently genuine costume recalling the old prints of Vauxhall Gardens on a fete night; Mrs. Higginbotham, a charming figure in Eastern draperies of black and silver; M. and Madame A. Rapaport as an Indian Rajah and Cleopatra; H. H. the Rance of Sarawak as a witch—most bewitching.

Mr. Graham White as a black-and-white futurist danced the Tango perfectly. The scene at midnight was dazzling with moving colour and sparkling jewels, and the great feature of the evening, "Flashlight memories," arranged by Mr. Gerald du Maurier and Mr. Graham Browne, were very pleasant reminders of past dramatic successes. When after five hours of Tangos, one steps, and waltzes the dancers sat down at 3-30 in the morning to partake of devilled bones and beer —the "devilish good idea," as someone called it—they had thoroughly earned their rest and refreshment.

THE MOTOR BONNET.

The motor-bonnet is a phase of millinery which has probably seen a greater change in a short space of time than any other. When motoring first became the fashion, the motor-cap which was then worn by women was not a thing of beauty, and its speedy extinction was assured when the new type of cap was adopted by the woman in the street. Plain bonnets made of straw followed the ugly flat caps, and these, though certainly more becoming, were not anything like as bewitching as the motor-bonnet which is ours to-day. Many women never look better than when wearing one of the saucy debonnaire little caps which are specially designed for wear in the car.

The choice of material is wide, ranging from tough, somewhat uninteresting leather, to such delicate materials as satin or even gauze. The leather motor-bonnet is usually revealed in suede, and one of the illustrations on this page shows a very charming model in this fabric, outlined with fur, a combination which is very effective. Those motor-bonnets which are made of softly gauged satin of a dull surface, are extremely serviceable and very becoming. The elimination of trimming is almost always noticeable, though quaint conventional flowers made of silk are quite permissable, and in many instances most effective. Some of the newest models are made of kid, and this, in black and white effects is extremely striking. The kid motor-bonnets are often trimmed with quaint flowers made of the same material, while fringes, such as are seen on bags, are also a novelty in this connection.

THE VEIL.

The motor-veil offers possibilities of extreme fascination. Very charming to almost every complexion is the transparent veil of navy chiffon. Many women choose a veil of a contrasting shade to that of the bonnet itself, and when this choice is discreet, the effect could be very charming. Veils of tulle are also employed occasionally, though this fancy is so very extravagant that for those women who spend a great deal of time motoring, it is hardly of service.

THE AUTHOR OF "EAST LYNNE."

This week has seen the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Henry Wood. One of the most popular of Victorian novelists, her sale reached prodigious figures, and some her works were translated into so many languages, including Hindustani and Persian. "East Lynne," the best-known of her novels, has circulated to the extent of nearly a million copies.

ROYAL VISITORS TO PARIS.

Our French neighbours are to have a galaxy of Royal visitors this year. No fewer than five monarchs are expected in Paris during 1914. King George has tentatively selected Tuesday, April 21st, for the proposed visit of himself and Queen Mary, and their Majesties will remain in the French capital until the following Saturday. A correspondent writes to me that the greatest disappointment is manifested in Paris at the Queen's decision that Princess Mary is not to accompany her parents. Her presence was being looked forward to by all classes. The Kings and Queens of Denmark and Greece, the Czar of Russia, and possibly the Emperor and Empress of Japan are the other Royal visitors to the Gay City, it is stated. The Czar is anxious that his visit should coincide with the grand manœuvres of the French Army.

THE CRAZE FOR BLUE.

Why should everybody be crazy on wearing or eating, or having something blue just now? Is it a reflection of their feelings after Christmas? Blue hair is fashionable in Society, blue diamonds are much sought after, and the dairy-farmers want us to eat blue margarine. The fashion of wearing a blue wig comes from Paris, and when first seen is distinctly startling. Every shade of blue is stocked, and dark women are advised to wear "Saxe"-coloured hair. White wigs are also coming into vogue. Only the other day, in the train, I saw a young lady with white hair and a pale blue veil.

FRENCH CHARMS.

Although a few of the latest French charms have appeared in the windows of West end jewellers, it is not likely that they will find universal favour in this country. They take the form of gold and jewelled snails, and some of the Parisian samples are marvels of workmanship. There are even snail hatpins.

A BOOK BY VESTA TILLEY.

A publisher friend tells me that among forthcoming books one of the most interesting is a volume of reminiscences by Miss Vesta Tilley, the music hall artiste. It is not so many years since all the "nuts" used to haunt the variety theatres where Vesta Tilley was appearing, solely for the sake of copying her clothes.

THE NEW SKIRTS.

Are skirts to be as tight at the hem as ever? is a question that most women want to know at the present moment. Now and again there is a rumour that a trifle more fullness is to be allowed at the hem, but apparently no girl who likes the slim appearance given by the narrow width is anxious to avail herself of any different fashion. The truth is that the fullness is really appearing more above the knees than below, and the new skirts with the strap at the back gathering in the extra fullness at the waist-line are quite as narrow at the hem as those of the past season. The peg-top skirt, that shows so much more fullness round the hips, and narrows down to the foot, is one of the fashions that is more suitable for richer materials, such as satin and velvet, than plain tweeds or serges. Another skirt, really only adapted for the younger girls, is called the "trouser" skirt, and is noticeable for its two pockets, one on either side of the front. At a recent dress show I saw this worn by a girl of sixteen, and very smart it looked, fashioned in black corduroy cloth and worn with a loose-fitting coat trimmed with large pearl buttons, a baggy shirt of white silk with a red tie, and a big cap of black velvet trimmed with a long pheasant's feather.

NEEDLE-WORK FOR WOMEN.

BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS.

A few weeks ago, it may be recalled, a letter appeared in these columns from a gentleman, who mentioned that his daughter was in a position with a City house which could give employment to a large number of ladies in knitting and crochetwork to be done at home, says the *Daily Telegraph*. As a result the Editor received hundreds of letters from all parts of the country asking that their writers might be placed in touch with this house. Incidentally too, another manufacturing firm—that of Messrs. Pattison and Co., Monkwell-street—wrote to this office stating that they also required workers of the same description, and a hundred of the applications were forwarded to them.

From an economic and social standpoint the episode was of such wide interest that it was desirable to follow it up, and a representative called upon the lady who is at the head of Messrs. Pattison's business to ask how far the requirements had been met by the skill and efficiency displayed by those desiring the work. The reply was that out of the hundred only five came up to the standard of competency, accuracy, and punctuality required by a manufacturing house.

"It is true," said this lady, "I have to see what the last seven or eight are capable of doing, for these said they did not want to commit themselves to sending in the work at the Christmas and holiday season, but I do not expect that more than two will be equal to the requirements.

"However, I am glad to have secured even these five. One of the best of them hails from a country rectory, and another was a nurse, and their knitting is really beautiful. I send them and my other workers the sample of what I want and the wool in which it is to be carried out, and with that goes the payment for what has come from them. They can earn from 12s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. a week according to their own quickness at it, or the time that they choose to devote to it."

FOR INFANTS' WEAR.

A request to see a specimen or two of the items required elicited the fact that this house deals exclusively in hand-made garments for infants. One of the applicants was given some little jackets to make, with a clear indication of the methods to be followed. When the coat came back it was found that the worker had paid no attention to these instructions and had employed stitches and patterning entirely her own, and, of course, they were useless, for commercial purposes. Dainty little woollen shoes, finished with pretty tufting in three or four styles and interlaced with satin ribbons, are in constant demand. "I may get an order," said the speaker, "from a big City warehouse for forty or fifty dozens of a given pattern, and unless they conform to the model in every detail they will be useless."

Knitted gaiters, crocheted shawls, and much more of what a careful nurse calls "baby's woollies" were brought out, and then a number of little hoods or bonnets were displayed. These, it would seem, are the final test of a worker's competency. They should be rounded and should fit closely down upon the little head. But unless a pattern is very closely followed there will be peaks at the top, suggesting a fool's cap in embryo, or a ridge down the back. And then the buyer for a high-class West-end shop will pass them over with scorn and contumely.

PARIS NOVELTIES.

RUMOURED REVIVAL OF THE BOLERO.

NEW COPE COLLARS.

Many of the more elaborate Riviera dresses and costumes are being trimmed with bands of skunk and chinchilla, even those intended for Monte Carlo in the height of the season. This fashion, writes a fashion correspondent in the *Daily Mail*, owes its existence to the present rage for evening and elaborate afternoon gowns trimmed with bands of fur. We have, of course, come to accept ermine as a regular summer fur; indeed, one sees ermine more generally worn, in the guise of wraps and wide stoles and at midsummer than in winter! It is a curious fashion but a delightful one. Ermine is at its best when combined with filmy laces and soft white satin.

One of the striking novelties of the season is the cope collar, which exactly resembles, in outline, the embroidered copes worn by Roman Catholic priests. Cope collars, accompanied by gauntlet cuffs, are sold in sets. They are made of several different materials. Embroidered linen, heavy Venetian guipure, peau de soie embroidered in floss silks and dull satin worked over with small porcelain beads in the style to which I have just alluded. These collars are becoming to girls or women of long slender necks, but they have a tiresome way of making the shoulders seem high, and, except in rare cases, rather clumsy. Nevertheless they are going to be very fashionable, and without doubt they are convenient, for they can be arranged on almost any blouse or coat. I think we have all felt inclined to smile, if not to sneer, at the idea of renewed popularity for the little bolero coatee which is, and always has been, so very difficult to wear gracefully.

PROBLEM OF THE BOLERO.

One or two of the big Paris dressmakers have hinted that they intended bringing the bolero back to favour, side by side with the Eton jacket; and this hint was thrown out at a moment when the finger of fashion seemed to point in quite another direction. Everyone smiled; and yet the impossible has happened; boleros are once more to be seen in some of the more exclusive Parisian showrooms. Personally I think that this is absolutely the wrong moment for such a revival. I cannot see that it is possible for these ultra short coats to look well on figures which exploit a "natural" waist line. From the front the general effect may be tolerable, but think of the back view! The little coatee cut short at the waist, and that waist one which measures 28 or 30 inches! It is unthinkable.

And yet this fashion is a reality, and because it is real one cannot thrust it aside without comment. For very slight girls some of the new bolero coatees are sufficiently attractive.

For example, one composed of stamped velvet in a rich shade of electric blue and bordered with black fox. The fronts were rounded and the back hardly reached the waist line. The border of soft black fur formed a narrow collar, and it also appeared on the ends of the long, tight sleeves.

The little coat was lined with shot taffetas which showed shades of rust-red and blue, and it was to be worn over a tango tea gown of supple black satin.

THE HAT.

A particularly smart little hat accompanied this costume. The crown was rather high and shaped like a cone, while the brim was very narrow and straight. The hat was entirely covered with wide bands of electric-blue silk braid, and at one side there was a jaunty little mount made of black horsehair and jet beads.

At the Palais de Glace I recently saw another admirable bolero of similar outline in this case the material was cardinal-red velvet and there was a cope collar in silk guipure of the same shade of red. This collar was bordered with skunk and the same fur appeared on the curved cuffs which fell over the hands. It was a very smart little coat and was worn over a pleated skirt of navy-blue moire.

NO BABIES NO VOTE.

Mr. E. N. Lewis, a Conservative Member of Parliament, has given notice, says an Ottawa cable, of the introduction of a Bill granting suffrage to women, with the restriction that only mothers should be allowed to vote. The Bill is based on the principle of "No babies, no ballots."

WHAT THE FASHION-WRITERS SAY.

THE SHORT COATEE.

There is no mistaking the freshness of the silhouette of the new coatee, many advance models of which have lately put in an appearance. Expressed for the most part in face cloths, these loose little coats are delightfully attractive, and differ widely from the styles we have been wearing during the past season. There is room for an infinite amount of skill in the design of these dressy little garments, and a woman of taste and originality should be able to evolve most interesting confections for her personal wear. Smart brocade waistcoats and high up-and-down Directoire collars are features that are emphasised with these coats.

Some exquisite new shades are now being offered in the new faced cloths—the cinnamon shade is particularly becoming. Developed in this tint a little suit would be particularly effective. The coat might reveal a quaint gilet of brocade, on whose buff background a design in blue and purple flowers would be particularly smart. There is no fear of a waistcoat being at all "criard" or pronounced in colouring: its destiny is to heighten the contrast between itself and the suit.

COURT GOWNS.

Many trains are already in preparation for the February Courts, and these are arranged with the ends broad and square, while the gown has the narrow tail now so fashionable. The train of brocade is undoubtedly chief favourite, and there is an exquisite model in heavy white brocade, much veined with gold thread, which has a lining of daffodil satin, and one corner adorned with lovely purple iris, tied with knots and tassels of gold cord.

The gown of Parma charmeuse cut extremely narrow, has a tunic drapery of fine lace in two tiers, and the bodice almost entirely of lace, showing the mauve foundation but faintly, has gold cords and little bullion tassels draping the sleeves and raised waist, and another group of purple iris at the side.

A debutante's train of gauged chiffon is lined with the faintest pink satin, and the tunic draperies of dew-drop chiffon are bordered with crystal fringe. The faint note of pink reappears on the bodice in draped sleeves of chiffon, connected by a broad pink ribbon running beneath the chiffon over-bodices and springing out at the waist to hold a single large blush-rose.—*The Lady.*

BEADS AND BUGLES.

The great dressmakers have not quite finished their spring time models and evening, ball, and reception dresses are the only things worthy of note pro tem. The evening gown is a thing of shimmering beauty with regard to beads, jet, and other glistening particles. The tunic especially so because the lower and draped portion of the gown in general is of very soft satin charmeuse or crepe de chine, the latter either plain, or in some instances broche or brocaded. Beads of all kinds and colours, especially those designated by our grandmothers as "bugles"—tubular beads—I have always wondered way, are fully to the fore, together with floral embroideries in floss and other silks on tulle net, or silken muslin, picked out with pearles.

White gowns having coloured tunics, and butterfly arrangements on the shoulders of tulle the exact shade of the tunic or in black are much worn.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

TO-DAYS' HINT

POTATO CROQUETTES.

Required:

One pound of boiled potatoes.
One ounce of butter or dripping.
One egg and one extra yolk.
Breadcrumbs. Salt and pepper.

Rub the potatoes through a sieve or mash them finely.

Melt the butter in a saucepan, put in the potatoes, with salt and pepper to taste. Stir the mixture over the fire until it is hot.

Add the beaten yolk of egg and if necessary a little milk; stir it over the fire for a few minutes to cook the egg, then turn the mixture on to a plate and let it cool. Flour the hands very slightly then shape the mixture into neat balls.

Brush each with beaten egg, then cover it with crumbs, fry them a golden brown in fat from which a bluish smoke rises.

DEPRESSING TALKERS.

THEIR INFLUENCE TO BE GUARDED AGAINST.

AT THE SALES.

One of those clever, useful women who earn a living by private upholstery was leaving her employer's house after lining a pair of velvet curtains. "They are very handsome," she said, "and very warm, of course, but thick curtains like these have gone out of fashion." This needlewoman belongs to the army of depressing talkers, whose influence hovers like a chill fog over society. No matter what question is addressed to them, a disconcerting answer is ready. "How do you like my new evening frock?" asks Miss A, who has spent seven guineas and endured four fittings. "Well, my dear," replies Miss B, surveying the gown critically, "the material is beautiful and the making is perfect, but since you ask my opinion, that shade of green is not becoming to you." Miss A, a sensitive woman who hangs on the opinion of others, repeats this verdict to her friends, and when they have done their best to cheer her, a doubt lingers in her mind that after all a mistake has been made. A single depressing remark affects us more than twenty bright ones. It is mean to take away a woman's pleasure in her clothes by hinting at faults and insinuating dislike.

The depressing talker, says the *British Weekly*, is in her element during the sale weeks. She drops in of an evening to survey her neighbour's purchases, and under a thin mask of praise she finds fault with everything. "That black satin hat—did you really pick it up for 18s. 6d., dear? A beautiful thing, though, of course, a last season's model. They're wearing only the tiniest shapes now in Paris." Or, again, "Why, Betty, you're a queen of bargainers? I only hope that ninon won't soon wear into holes. And did you give 12s. 6d. for that blue silk knitted scarf? I saw some just like it in Redux's window at 4s. 11d. But yours seems thicker and longer," etc. "What a pity, Miss A, that you laid out so much on your evening dress before Christmas! I could have taken you to a shop where for 30s. you might have bought a lovely blue robe, with champagne-coloured tunic, and had it made up for a trifle."

A HEALTH PESSIMIST.

The depressing talker is sympathetic, but very gloomy, in discussing her friends' ailments. "Have you tried the air of Polvern, Mrs. C? We spent February there every winter in my sister's lifetime. She went out in her bath-chair till too weak for the exercise. Poor Martha—she died at Polvern. The doctors recommend its mild air in serious cases." Depressing remarks are often made in sheer gaucherie, and indicate a want of tact or a vein of stupidity. So it was with that good old neighbour to whom Bunyan in his agony said that he feared he had committed the unpardonable sin. The blunderer replied *that he thought so, too.* Obtuse and self-satisfied, he went his way, never dreaming of the torture his heartless words had inflicted.

Allow the depressing talker to discourse at will on the weather, the Government, the prospects of an influenza epidemic, and the dangers of a channel tunnel. But beware of letting him or her influence your private life in its smallest concerns. The neighbour who condemned your evening frock is notorious for her own bad taste in dress; then why pay the compliment of asking her opinion? If your sale purchases are criticised, let the talk "wuther by." As to the Paris model hat, don't consign it tearfully to the wardrobe, but uphold your opinion that it represents the latest ideals of the Rue de la Paix. The habit of depreciating the possessions of others develops, if unchecked, into an uglier phase. There is no long interval between the depressing and the dangerous talker.

PENSIONER'S FIFTH WIFE.

FOUR WIDOWS AS BRIDES.

Two old-age pensioners, aged seventy-five, have been married at Marlborough. The one bridegroom, Andrew Goodship, had previously been married four times—thrice to widows—and the bride, Ann Middleton, had been married twice before.

Bonnets for Motoring.

The sketch on the left shows a charming motor-bonnet, made of rich Ottoman silk bound with glace silk. The other sketch is of a fascinating model revealed in sea-green suede trimmed with skunk fur.

REDNESS, BURNING AND ITCHING

On Chest and Back. Came Out in Open Bleeding Sores. Pain So Severe Could Get No Rest. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

76, Knowsley Rd., Norwich, Eng.—"My complaint started over nine months ago with redness, burning and itching on chest and back. I went to a chemist who supplied me with soap and ointment but instead of it getting better as I hoped both chest and back came out in open bleeding sores. The pain was so severe I could get no rest at night. I continued the remedies, the trouble was just as bad.

"Three weeks ago I saw the Cuticura advertisement, and sent for sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I washed the affected parts with warm water and Cuticura Soap, then used the Ointment. From the first time of using, the smarting ceased. When I had used sample I sent to the chemist for some more and now thanks to the Cuticura remedies I am completely cured. The Soap I shall always use as I much prefer it to any others I have tried. The ointment I shall keep in the house in case I hear of anyone else requiring it." (Signed) Miss M. Sherrington Morris, July 3, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment do so much for poor complexions, red, rough hands and dry, thin and falling hair and cost so little, that it is almost criminal not to use them. A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. Although sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. Skin Book, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

The Electrophone in useless Conspicuous than Eye-glasses.

THE DEAF CAN HEAR

If you are deaf or hard of hearing, do not fail to send your name and address to-day and arrange for Stolz Electrophone on 15 DAYS' HOME TRIAL or write for Booklet No. 41 & testimonials.

Indian Agents:
JAMES MURRAY & Co.,
12, Govt. Place, Calcutta.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills,
Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra, 3 bottles.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles, so please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

SWIZ
Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats
and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.
Tin to kill and mummify 250 rats 4s. 3d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of—
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 21, LIME ST., LONDON.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. H. The MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co

OCULISTS AND SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS.
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
SERVICES OF
A
RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

FREE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
Eyesight Specialist,

WITH 25 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justic Basnan, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Dr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Hull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. R. H. Forman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade, and other high personages.

Entirely New Stock of:—Spectacles, Eye-glass, Glare and Dust Eye-protectors, Motor Goggles, Powerful Binoculars, Opera Glasses, Clinical Thermometers, etc. etc.

Prices Extremely Moderate

Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

You're missing it

Some ready-made cigarettes burn quickly because the tobacco inside is dry and dusty. You get only half value and hot smokes out of such ready-made cigarettes.

A.G. Cigarette Paper

Make your own cigarettes with fresh, sweet, cool-smoking tobacco and "A.G." Cigarette Paper. Sold Everywhere.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons for Typewriters.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.

Packed Free. All charges Prepaid to your Port direct from our Factory. Highest-grade British-made MEAD Coventry Flyers WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable Speed Gear, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc. LATEST MODELS £3.10.0 to £9 Tyres and accessories half usual prices. AGENTS wanted in each district. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and our Special Offer on sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. A. 297 LIVERPOOL.

For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept. A. 297." P. O Box 249, Hornby Road, Bombay.

UNDER-SEA PROBLEMS.

A CONTROVERSY REGARDING SUBMARINES.

DEFENCE OF A. CLASS.

Following on the loss of A 7, a considerable discussion has ensued relative to the class, which has been hotly attacked in the Press. Here are some opinions by Navy men from which it will be seen that those afloat do not share the distrust of people on shore.

ADMIRAL'S PLEA.

In the course of a statement Admiral Sir G. Egerton, Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, said, with reference to the questions raised in connection with the loss of eleven officers and men of submarine A7—

(1) Any idea that submarines of the A class are dangerous, is unwarranted. They are the oldest submarines in use—on the average three times a week—but, considering this fact, the percentage of accidents has been remarkably small. They are not distrusted among the men.

(2) Wireless was not used to give warning of the disaster because the quickest method was to signal to the fort and thence telephone to the Admiral's office. One of the destroyers accompanying A7 was fitted with wireless, but her call would have had to wait its turn.

(3) Waterplanes could be of no assistance in locating a submarine lying in 144 feet. of water.

(4) The lifting apparatus at Devonport was sufficient to raise A7, though at the depth at which the submarine lay it was was impossible with any apparatus to raise her within twenty-four hours.

(5) As to the cause of the accident, no one at present can give even a guess. If the men were asphyxiated and lost control, the submarine in an ordinary way should have come to the surface automatically. She cannot have been in a collision, and if she stuck in the sand she ought to have had power enough to liberate herself.

SUBMARINE OFFICER'S VIEW.

Lieut. Porte, R.N., formerly an officer in the Submarine Service and a celebrated airman, writes to the *Daily Mail*:—

Sir,—I cannot allow to pass the strong criticism on the submarine service and, in particular, on the A Class in to-day's *Daily Mail* without a word of protest.

Firstly, with reference to lifting ships, our submarines are stationed all round the coast, at Plymouth, Portsmouth, Harwich, Dundee, Lamlash, etc., and abroad at Gibraltar, Malta, and Hong Kong; so that if we are to have lifting ships we must have a good many to be of any value, unless we kindly arrange before we are going to have an accident to have one near by! Also submarines do not stay around their home ports—they may go anywhere and dive anywhere. Must we have a lifting ship always standing by?

Again, in no single instance, with the possible except on of A8 in 1905, would a lifting ship, had one been available, have been of the slightest assistance, in saving life. In all cases of accident where life has been preserved, it has been done by the efforts of the crew alone, without any outside assistance *vide* A4 in 1905, A9 in 1906, A8 in 1910. It is a common creed in the Submarine Service that if you cannot save yourself no one else can do so. I refer to all vessels except the very latest where different conditions prevail. For this reason perhaps some of our friends would have the Admiralty scrap all the boats previous to this latest class.

Secondly, with reference A boats. As a class these boats have been in commission since 1905, and have done incalculable service to the country in the training of officers and men. In fact, without them it would have been impossible to have advanced anything like so rapidly as our Submarine Service has advanced.

As regards the officers, I venture to say that a period in command of an A boat is the very best training they could possibly have before commanding a larger type. The A boats, as a class, are not dangerous. It is true that they are not so seaworthy as the later classes, but they are only employed for port defence. I should be very sorry to be in command of a hostile battleship outside Plymouth and know that there was an A boat in the vicinity. Then why do away with them, unless or until they are worn out?

Submarines do not wear out easily. They are frequently overhauled and tested.

I would ask the critics to compare the thousands and thousands of times these A boats have dived with the few accidents they have had. The percentage works out very low. I do not think that it is higher than its share should be of the price we pay for the Admiralty.

J. C. Porte, Lieutenant, R. N. (retired).
Middleton, Bognor, January 19.

"ALL IS THE DAY'S WORK."

A naval officer at Plymouth said:—"The officers and men of the Submarine Service do not really attach much importance to life-saving appliances in submarines, which are carried more as a concession to public sentiment than from any great belief in their efficiency. The airlock and helmet might enable a crew to escape if circumstances were propitious, but ours is a seagoing Submarine Service, and propitious circumstances are quite unlikely to be encountered in accidents. All the submarine people know the risks they run and that if anything serious happens to a boat the crew are almost certain to lose their lives. These risks are accepted a part of the everyday routine, and nobody worries over them.

"No matter what help had been at hand the crew of A 7, could not have been saved. Even a buoy telephone would have been useless for communication, as unless a miracle occurred there would have been no one in the wreck alive to use it. Had A 7 been located promptly, one may say without fear of contradiction that Devonport Dockyard could not have sent out a salvage plant that would have raised the submarine right away; neither could any other of our dockyards."

CURIOUS INDUSTRIES.

THE STATUE-MAKERS OF LONDON.

OUTSIDE THE FACTORY SYSTEM.

Hidden away in the heart of the metropolis, says a writer in the *Daily News and Leader*, are many curious manufactures in the true sense of the word, handicrafts which by chance have escaped the grip of the factory system and in the production of which the whirr of machinery is an unknown sound. Round some of these workshops, of which the modest beginnings date back perhaps a century or more, a thriving trade has often been established, clinging to its own peculiar traditions and customs.

In this category may be placed the work of the statue-makers of London, some of whose haunts may be discovered among the side streets of Clerkenwell. Walking along such by-ways you will probably pass a shop window where their wares are displayed. They are rather a helter-skelter assembly, it is true, but the patient passer-by will be well rewarded by a longer halt than might at first sight seem profitable. For there may be seen next to a row of little plaster Virgins, priced at a penny apiece, some charming reproductions from some old classic statuary, or, maybe, a head of Dante finished with delicate care, or perhaps a bust of a smiling maiden, with tight-closed eyes, her contented expression being evidently conjured up by a sunbeam's kiss.

THE MASTER ARTIST.

Standing near the door of such a shop you may, with good fortune, see the master-owner enjoying life under the cover of a wonderful cap embroidered in orange or red. The modellers are artists, and know not of factory-hours, hence an extra half-holiday in the week does not seem to them amiss.

"Beautiful things in your window," you may possibly remark. But the statue-maker is not to be flattered out of his serene enjoyment of life. "Ah, yes," he will reply, "but we do not live out of the beautiful things in the window. We sell a piece or two from the window-shelf, but that would not pay us."

Then you will probably be tempted to enter the shop and to buy from an assistant some little image, most likely a sweet Virgin with hands folded in devout prayer. You will pay for all that beatitude with six coppers, in the hope of hearing more of the manner of the maker's days. But you will probably only learn to the accompaniment of a smile and a bow, that there is nothing within you would care to see, just some plaster and some boards in the vaults and so 'addio."

But fortune favoured me. I was admitted to the inner sanctum of the statuary makers' haunts, and was, moreover, initiated into the mystery of the trade. As in many other mysteries, the first information imparted was that there were no secrets to reveal. The images, I was told, are fashioned by light of the knowledge handed down by those who started the trade many, many years ago, and modern "demand" had determined the rest. But, on pressing the point, the detail of the whole work was shown.

A collection of models is the artist's first necessity, and this usually includes copies of the works of Canova, or of classic sculpture from the British Museum and other collections, to which are added models bought from various sources or obtained from some client who seeks a reproduction of his piece.

THE MODELS.

If a new model it brought in, a faithful reproduction is at once made in plaster of paris, the copy becoming a permanent "stock" piece. The "stock" model is then painted over with shellac in order to protect it from absorption or other damage during future workings, and from this prepared "stock" model any number of reproductions can be made. The processes are fairly simple, the reproductions for smaller pieces being made in wooden moulds in two halves, which are finally placed on top of each other and filled with gelatine and plaster of paris. The larger pieces are made in moulds of many pieces. Each reproduction comes out from the mould in quite a rough condition, and it is in the rounding and finishing by hand that the skill of the craftsman is seen. Most of these "finishers" are Italians, to whose artistic feeling the beauty and delicacy of much of the work is due.

There is a large and varying demand for these figures. Artisans, especially in the North of England, are fond of these small figures, and buy them to enliven their parlour mantelshelf. But the modellers of London usually supply the wholesale furnishers in the North, who retail the smaller figures to the dwellers in humble homes.

THE HAWKER OF STATUES.

Sometimes the figures are taken direct from their makers by pedlars, who hawk them through small city streets or through the countrys de, and often this branch of the trade is very thriving, especially from September up till Christmas. Sometimes the best customers are the churches, and then large sized figures are in request; sometimes the clients are the art classes, or the L.C.C. schools; and, again, the vendors of human hair will come and seek a plaster head on which to display their latest coiffure. The decorators of houses and buildings keep in close touch with the modest Clerkenwell workers in plaster, while the purveyors of special brands of perfume and of soap will often demand a Venus de Milo or so to aid the advertisement of their goods. Now and again the modellers are in request at the house of mourning of the great when—as in the case of the late Lord Macnaghten—a death-mask is to be made.

The varieties of this trade, which at first sight looks so modest and unwanted by modern civilisation, are indeed infinite, and the surprising discovery is at length made that the work of this artist is quite a necessary adjunct to modern life.

A bill-collecting sircar in the employ of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon of Mission Row, Calcutta, is reported to have absconded with Rs. 1,200 which sum he collected from a firm in Burra Bazar. On behalf of his firm by, it is alleged, again; the receipts in the name of another sircar.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

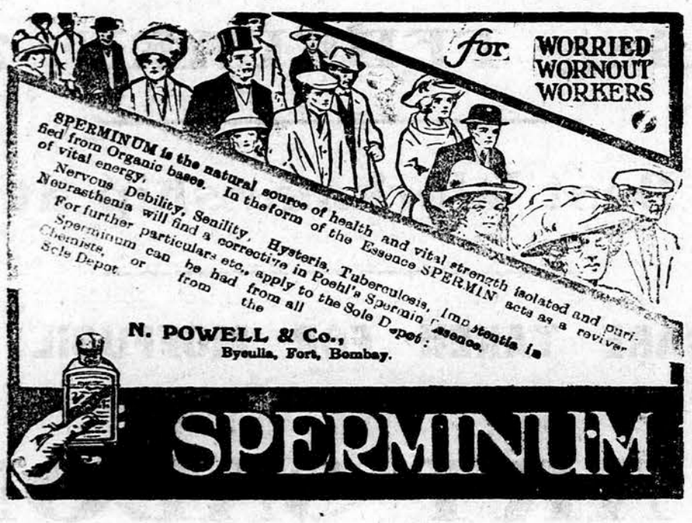
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A RED SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondichéry.


for WORRIED WORNOUT WORKERS
SPERMINUM is the natural source of health and vital strength isolated and purified from Organic bases. In the form of the Essence SPERMIN acts as a reviver of vital energy.
Nervous Debility, Senility, Hysteria, Tuberculosis, Impotentia Is
Neurasthenia will find a corrective in Poehl's Spermin Essence.
For further particulars etc., apply to the Sole Depot:
Spermin can be had from all Chemists, or from the Sole Depot
N. POWELL & Co.,
Byculla, Fort, Bombay.
SPERMINUM

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B
Late Deputy Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in Imperial Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

FREE TO YOU

A Specimen Pot of
"'HAZELINE' SNOW"
(Trade Mark)

It restores and improves the beauty of the skin. Makes the complexion clear and attractive. Imparts comfort to tender skin. Exquisitely cooling and refreshing in hot weather like a cool breeze from the hills.

Cut out and send this COUPON

Please send me, free of cost, a specimen pot of "'Hazeline' Snow"
Name .....
Designation or Profession .....
Address .....
Fill in the particulars required, and send to—
Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 17, Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

xx 666 *All Rights Reserved*

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

Retail Agents for Bombay:

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD

SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
(INDIA)

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & KARACHI

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

HOMJI STREET. ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. FORT. BOMBAY.

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'EUGENE LECLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD. & all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TARACHAND & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

WE UNDERTAKE ALL

MOUNTING, FRAMING, EXHIBITING

Your Pictures for the Art Society Exhibition

(PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION)

Commencing FEBRUARY 24th, 1914

Chaste Styles and Best Workmanship at Moderate Charges

EVERY CARE TAKEN FOR MOFFUSIL ORDERS

PREMIER ART SALON

NAVSARI BUILDING,
1, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

"Viyella"

Regd. Trade Mark.

—the fabric for the family.

For Ladies' Nightdresses, Blouses, Underwear etc. Gentlemen's Day Shirts, Sports Shirts, Night Shirts, Pyjamas and Children's Frocks, Underclothing, etc.

No material is such a firm favourite with every member of the family as "Viyella" when once worn—no material is better suited to its every need in day and night attire as "Viyella," which

DOES NOT SHRINK.

"Viyella" is nothing new, nothing experimental; time has proved its reliability, utility and superiority.

"Viyella" is essentially a high-class washing material, excellent in appearance, delightfully soft, entirely devoid of the irritating features of ordinary flannels, light in weight, and very durable: therefore economical.

Ask for Patterns.

Obtainable of all High-class Drapers and Stores.

If any difficulty in obtaining please write for name of nearest to—

"Viyella,"
54a Viyella House,
Newgate St.,
LONDON, E. C.

Try what a refreshing, easily digested, and specially nourishing *food beverage* may be made with Benger's Food in combination with tea or coffee, cocoa or chocolate.

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk forms a dainty and delicious cream, rich in all the necessary food elements. If half Benger's Food so prepared, is mixed with half freshly made tea, etc., its highly nourishing and digestive advantages are added with great success to the refreshing qualities of the tea.

Benger's Food also mixes agreeably with stimulants when these may be medically recommended.

BENGER'S
FOOD
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

Sold by chemists, etc. everywhere

"Benger's Food and how to use it." The most informative of all Food Booklets sent post free on application to

BENGER'S FOOD, Ltd., MANCHESTER, Eng.

BRANCH OFFICES:
New York (U.S.A.) 90, William St.
Sydney (N.S.W.) 117, Pitt Street.
Canadian Agents: National Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., 34, St. Gabriel Street, MONTREAL, and branches throughout Canada.

167 1

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address:
'HINGES BIRMINGHAM'
Telephone No. 1578.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Invoices sent through Shippers.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ENGLAND'S PREMIER TOILET CREAM.

For Sunburn, Prickly Heat, and all unnatural conditions of the skin due to hot, dry and dusty climates, use Icilma Cream—the famous English toilet preparation. Nothing else known can give the same clean cool comfort and velvety softness, *because* no other cream in the world contains the wonderful Icilma Natural Water which stimulates the skin to normal healthy action. Contains no animal fat. Untouched by hand. Cannot grow hair.

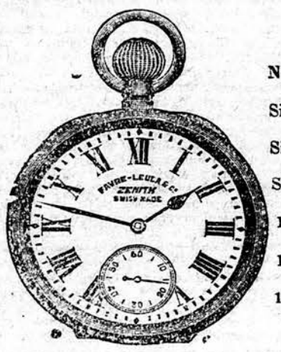
Icilma Cream

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE
WATCH FOR MEN OF PRECISION
"ZENITH"

The Zenith Precision Watch ranks to-day with the World's finest Timekeepers, average variation one to two minutes per month, and guaranteed for 5 years.



			Rs.
Nickel open face keyless lever, 'A' qual.			25
Silver open face	ditto	ditto	35
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver ½ hunting	ditto	ditto	45
18-carat gold open face			150
18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	175
18-carat gold ½ hunting	ditto	ditto	185

Large illustrated catalogue sent post free to any address on application, containing full particulars, with copies of Testimonials.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Ltd.,
Watch and Clock Specialists and Manufacturers.
Head Office for India:—
Alice Building, Badri Mahal, 217, 219, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA BRANCH:—21, Norton Buildings, Corner of Dalhousie Square.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

Our optical department is in charge of a Member of the British Optical Association (By Exam.) London.

Only the best materials are used in the manufacture of frames and lenses. By making the frames and grinding the lenses on our premises, we are enabled to assure a perfect fit of frame as well as a lens necessary for the minutest degree of eyesight defect.

Our new price list will show that, compatible with the requirements of each individual case, our charges are moderate.

LAWRENCE and MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICES :—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

OFFICES IN THE EAST :—
CAIRO, DELHI, SIMLA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY and RANGOON.
Telephone No. 1827.

HAVE YOU GOT THAT "TIRED FEELING," "LACK OF ENERGY" AND "WEARINESS?"

Then surely it is the significance of poor appetite. The sure way to acquire a good appetite is to take the most healthful and up-building tonic,

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

the best tonic digestive medicine yet known. They gently soothe the tired nerves, make digestion easy, give strength and vigour to the system, and impart youthful beauty.

Price Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

If you want a good, mild well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles
You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

A light hand with pastry

Every cook who uses "Paisley Flour"—the sure raising powder—soon acquires a light hand with pastry.

"Paisley Flour" enables anyone to make deliciously crisp pie-crust and pastry at home. It gives the lightness which is essential for digestibility.

"PAISLEY FLOUR" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder.

Use one part of "Paisley Flour" to 8 parts of ordinary flour and mix dry.

A line to Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta, will bring you a free copy of the Brown & Polson Book of 73 Recipes.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied.—Chowkla, No. 6.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND
C & B
By Appointment to H.M. THE KING.
FINEST MIDLOTHIAN ROLLED OATS
A clean, tempting food, giving stamina—unrivalled for Breakfast.
AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
AS THE BEST PREPARATION OF OATS

UP-TO-DATE ART JEWELRY.

Sapphire, diamond and pearl, Rs. 135.

Diamonds, Rs 850.

Diamonds, Rs. 950.

Photo pendants, Rs. 140.
Photo pendant set olivine and white enamel Louis scroll border, Rs. 160.

Diamonds, Rs. 750.

Ruby and diamond, Rs. 1,250.

Sapphire, diamond nd pearl, Rs. 110

Sapphire and diamond, expanding back, Rs. 280.

Pearls and olivines, Rs 99.

Pearl and diamond expanding back, Rs 220.

Aquamarine, diamond and pearl, Rs. 145.

Diamonds, Rs. 140.

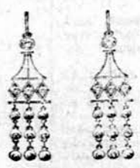
Aquamarine, diamond and pearl, Rs. 70.

Diamonds, Rs. 140.

Pearls, rubies and diamonds, Rs. 165

Aquamarine, diamond and pearls, Rs. 195.

Sapphire or ruby and pearl, Rs 63.


Diamond and pearl, Rs. 198.

Set with pearls, Rs. 205 or pearls with enamel, Rs. 255.

Diamond, pearl and platinum, Rs. 140.

Aquamarine, Rs. 65

Sapphire, diamond and pearl, Rs. 260.

ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT OF 10 per cent. FOR CASH.

MARCKS & CO. LTD. BOMBAY AND POONA

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. Sold by all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from their enormous sale. MARTIN, Pharmacist, by Appointment, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poverness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, gidd ness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 12s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Scanty or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 12s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from the Author, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines, TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, SCINDIA BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

[illegible] & Co., Limited, [illegible] Co.,
KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime
FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,
FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy :—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it festered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred, and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties
CURES ALL
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, by WILLIAM H. ARMOUR, at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 89, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.